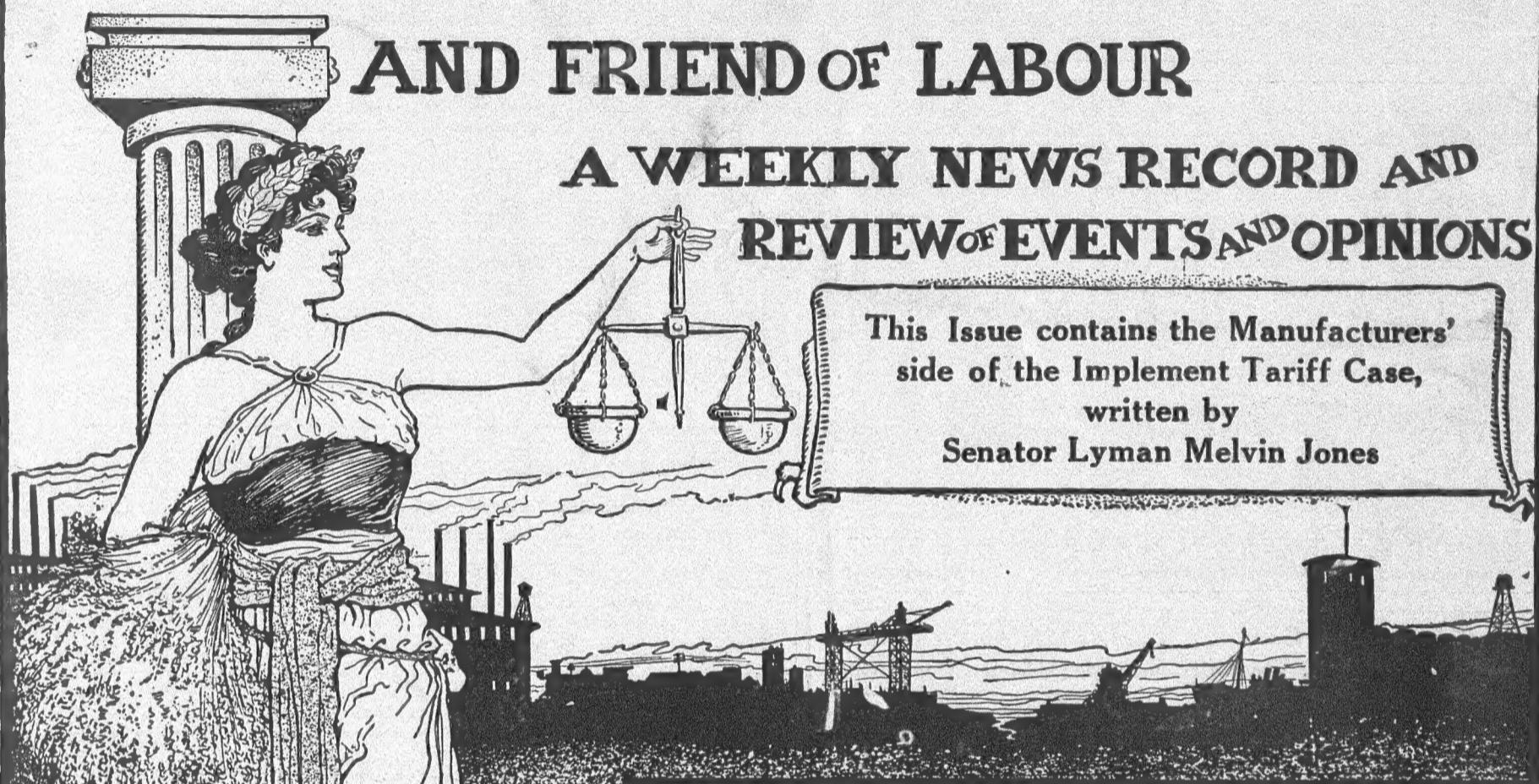


THE GRAIN GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



Department of Labor X
This Issue contains the Manufacturers' side of the Implement Tariff Case, written by Senator Lyman Melvin Jones

Price, \$1.00 per year

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Volume III

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EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

OCTOBER 19th, 1910

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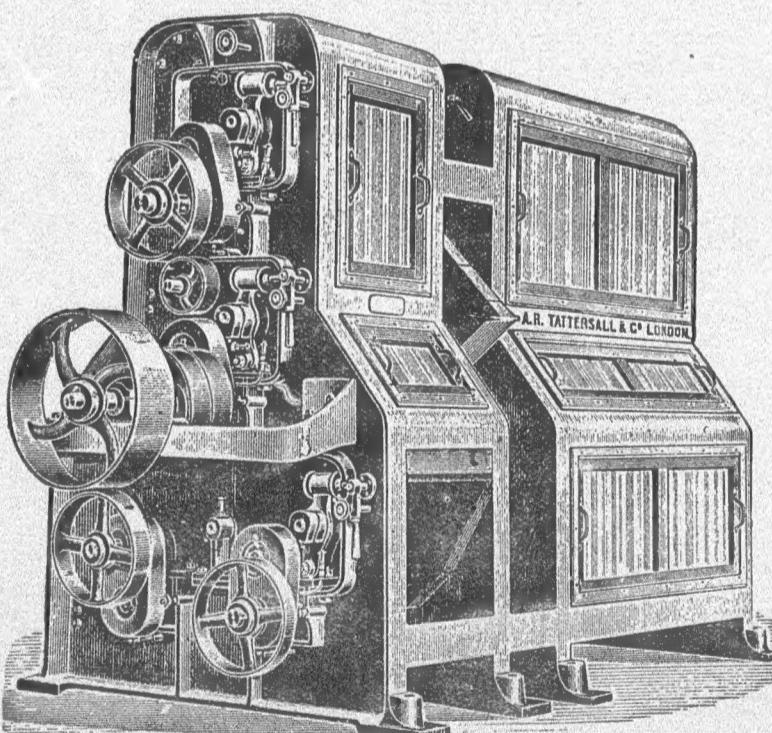
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A Complete Roller Flour Mill in one frame driven by one belt.

Floor space occupied, 10 ft. by 4 ft. Height, 6 ft. 3 in. Requires 3-horse power to drive.

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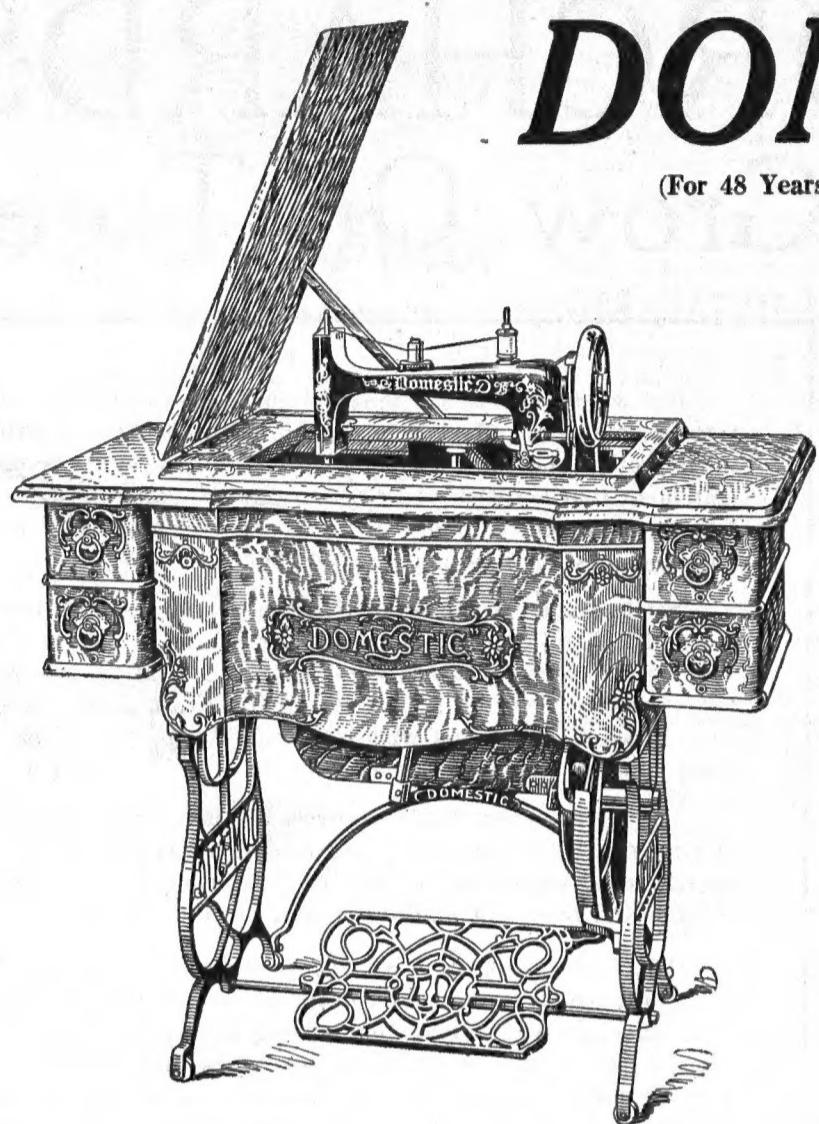
The "Midget" has been awarded the very highest prizes, amongst the more recent ones are the following in 1910:—"Gold Medal" at Japan-British Exhibition, London; "Large Silver Medal" Chamber of Commerce of Lodi; "Grand Diploma of Merit," Brescia, Italy; "Grand Prix," Padova, Italy.

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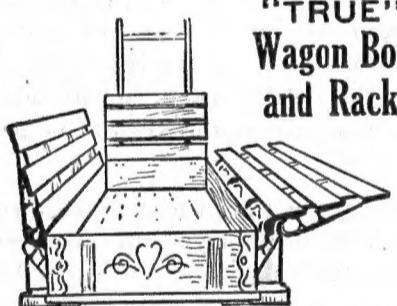
Special prices direct to you. You don't have to wait for years to own a Sewing Machine on our 20th Century plan of selling.

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Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market



Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope

"Eureka" Churn

Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 8 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter
will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

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Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill
will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

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Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The EUREKA PLANTER CO., Ltd.
Woodstock, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

COXEY OUT AGAIN

"There's a change coming in the United States. It will either be an evolution or a revolution. And I am afraid the last will be first."

"Roosevelt and Bryan are both four-flushers. Bryan killed the populist principles. Now that another party awakening is on the way, Roosevelt is doing the same thing."

This was the declaration of "General" J. S. Coxey, who, in 1894, led the famous Coxey army across the continent to the door of the White House to demand redress. Coxey has gone to New York to make a second attempt to redress what he calls the wrongs of the people. This time, however, instead of bringing with him an army of out-of-work people, he is bringing a bank account of \$3,000,000 made from his rock quarry at Massillon, Ohio. The \$3,000,000, he declares, is going to be spent in a campaign of education to bring about an evolution in the United States instead of a revolution.

What Coxey now proposes to do is to educate the nation up to the point of having the government take over the country's railway, telegraph and telephone properties and through them establish a system of currency that will do away with the national banking system and will give the people full control of the currency.

"The money issue is the only issue that counts," Coxey declared today. "The hollering about the tariff is like digging a woodchuck when you're hunting coon."

"My ideas have not changed since I led Coxey's army across the grass to Washington. There is only this difference: I had little money then and people laughed at me. Now I have millions and my ideas are being accepted in high places."

"But there must be a new independent political organization, through which the big issues can be decided. No use talking about conservation. There is nothing left to conserve. They've stolen it all."

"There will be a political change this fall. But it will do no good. The republican grafters will merely go out

and the democratic grafters will come in. Neither party is on the level.

"To bring about, therefore, the new independent party, I will expend my \$3,000,000 in educating the public."

One of the means, he declared, will be a special train with a tent and military band annexed that will take him across the country and permit of the holding of educational meetings. If the \$3,000,000 he now has is not sufficient, he declares he will go back to his rock quarry at Massillon, Ohio, and make more.

WELL PAID

A lively-looking porter stood on the rear platform of a sleeping-car in the Grand Central Station, when a fussy and choleric old man clambered up the steps. He stopped at the door, puffed for a moment, and then turned to the man in uniform.

"Porter," he said, "I'm going to Chicago. I want to be well taken care of. I pay for it. Do you understand?"

"Yes, sir; but—"

"Never mind any 'buts.' You listen to what I say. Keep the train-boys away from me. Dust me off whenever I want you to. Give me an extra blanket, and if there is any one in the berth over me, slide him into another. I want you to—"

"But, say, boss, I—"

"Young man, when I'm giving instructions I prefer to do the talking myself. You do as I say. Here is a two-dollar bill. I want to get the good of it. Not a word, sir."

The train was starting. The porter pocketed the bill with a grin, and swung himself to the ground.

"All right boss," he shouted, "you can do the talkin' if you want to. I'm powerful sorry you wouldn't let me tell—but I ain't goin' out in that train—Exchange."

A second shipment of twenty-nine head of buffalo has been sent to the Canadian national park at Wainwright, Alta.

Five known dead and two missing are the results of a fire in a Montreal block.

While you are reading this, thousands of Birks' catalogues are entering the mails, carrying 120 pages of gift suggestions to customers in all parts of Canada.

This catalogue is the most complete guide to gift-buying-by-mail ever published. Simply send us your address. But send to-day.

Edition is limited. Christmas is coming.

With this catalogue in your home, there can be no perplexity as to what to give, for hundreds of things are suggested by the illustrations, from 25 cents to hundreds of dollars. There can be no difficulty in procuring them, no matter where you live.

Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd.

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WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

NAKUSP ORCHARDS

Where Dollars Grow On Trees

IF YOU LOOK AT LIFE from the proper slant you will agree with us that the manner in which you make your money is just as important as how much you make. Peace, contentment, freedom from excesses of climate, absence of the worry of drought, lightning storms and crop failures have a cash value to the right thinking man. A man who clears \$5,000 in one year at a peaceful occupation and who has had no worry during that year is immeasurably better off than a man who clears a like sum only at the expense of hard work and much worry.

If fruit farming in British Columbia did not offer greater financial returns than wheat farming or mixed farming on the prairies, it would still offer the best investment because it is a much more delightful life. But have you ever stopped to think that ten acres of fruit land in one of the good districts of British Columbia will return more revenue than a quarter section of the finest wheat land on earth? We could go into figures here to prove this assertion, but we want to make this just a little preliminary, opening chat, and we want you to accept our statements as the truth until you drop us a postcard with your name and address on it, so that we can provide you with facts and figures that will show you that we know what we are talking about.

When we talk fruit farming in British Columbia we do not mean to convey the impression to your mind that because a piece of land is within the borders of British Columbia you can make a fortune growing fruit on it. There have been placed on the market in the guise of fruit lands some tracts in British Columbia that are good only for raising mountain goats. There are other tracts that are annually yielding handsome returns to those who have put them in fruit trees.

Among these favorable tracts the Arrow Lakes district stands at the head. It is the best apple raising district in the province. The lands of the Columbia Valley Land Company are situated on the upper Arrow Lake, and immediately adjoin the town of Nakusp, which is a railroad and steamship centre with schools, churches, hotels, stores and other things that go to make up a town. We have abundant evidence which we can submit to you that there are no better fruit raising lands on earth than those we are now offering. Our lands are divided into tracts from the average size of ten acres, which we are selling at from \$60 to \$100 per acre. Inside of ten years these lands will yield a 10 per cent. return on the basis of \$6,000 per acre. Figure out for yourself how far short of such returns wheat lands give.

Like anything else, however, you cannot get money from fruit lands without working, and we do not wish you to get the impression that we are offering you something for nothing or next to nothing. Most of the people who have advertised something for nothing are in jail, and all the rest of them ought to be.

But we do wish to say this that there is probably no occupation on earth that offers greater returns in comparison with the initial outlay and the amount of work involved. That is another statement that we wish you to accept as the truth until we have had an opportunity to prove it to you. We wish here to deal with the question only in a general way.

Settle on one of the Nakusp Orchards and you will have the most delightful surroundings in the world. You will have beautiful scenery, pleasant summers, mild winters, a sure and steady market, perfect transportation facilities, daily mails, any kind of sport which you wish to pursue during your leisure, no crop failures, abundance of moisture.

During the years that your trees are maturing you can meet the payments on your land and all other expense by growing small fruits, vegetables or Alfalfa. As soon as your land is cleared and ready for cultivation you can live off it.

This is the proposition we wish to make to you: If you do not wish to move on to your land until all the preliminary work has been done, we will act as your agents in clearing the land and planting the trees. We will get this work done at the smallest possible cost to you, and we will guarantee not to make any money out of it. If you do not wish to move on to the land until the trees are reaching maturity, we can get someone who will look after it for you for half the yearly proceeds, and we will see that your tenant lives up to his agreement with you.

There are less than a hundred Nakusp Orchards left, and as there are none other in British Columbia so well situated, we would advise you to try to make up your mind quickly and act promptly. We want you first to write us that you are interested, and we will send you full information, then if you forward us \$10 we will reserve an orchard for you and give you thirty days in which to finally make up your mind. If you find in that time that we have misrepresented the facts or if for any reason you do not want to go on with the purchase, notify us and we will return your deposit. If you complete the purchase, the \$10 will be part of your first payment.

We will make the terms to suit you. Let us know what you can do, and how you desire to make your payments. We have both an annual and monthly payment plan, and you can select whichever suits you most.

For the sake of your wife and children you should look farther into this. We offer you sure returns and a decidedly pleasant life. If the cold winters are getting a little on your nerves, or if they do not agree with your wife, we can show you a way out.

Drop us a postcard. It does not commit you to anything. If we cannot show you that it is to your advantage to buy, we do not expect you to make a purchase. Write today.

Columbia Valley Land Co.
Beaton & Vezina, Sales Managers,
Winnipeg, Man. Enderton Building,



The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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OCTOBER 19th, 1910

ON TO OTTAWA

Western farmers generally will be glad to know that the Ottawa delegation is now being arranged for and that the farmers will be received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and parliament whenever they arrive in Ottawa. The date only remains to be settled and it will probably be on Dec. 9th. What an opportunity now faces the farmers of Canada. They are organized and fully prepared to set forth their claims at the fountain head of Canadian legislation. Those interests who have endeavored to represent the Western farmers as fanatics will learn in a few weeks how great has been their mistake. The farmers' case will be presented with all due moderation and every demand will be founded upon simple justice and the desire for a square deal to all. The meeting at Ottawa will put an end to the cry of the protected interests that Western Canada, and in fact the farmers of Canada generally, are satisfied with the tariff. At Ottawa, face to face with the men who for the time being are making our laws, the farmers will state their case. It will then be for the legislators to consider if the farmers are to have a square deal or whether they are to continue as the burden bearer of special privilege.

SENATOR JONES' LETTER

On page eight of this issue we publish a letter addressed to John Evans, Nutana, Saskatchewan, by Senator Jones, president of the Massey-Harris manufacturing company. Senator Jones' letter is interesting inasmuch as it may be regarded as a presentation of the implement manufacturers' side of the tariff controversy in so far as it pertains to protection on agricultural implements. It is also significant from the fact that Senator Jones expressly states that he would not think it worth while to reply to Mr. Evans' letter were it not that it appeared in *The Grain Growers' Guide*, indicating how protected interests fear publicity and respect organization among the farmers. The substance of Mr. Evans' letter is the statement that the Massey-Harris Company sells their binders in Britain cheaper than they supply them to the farmers of Western Canada. Senator Jones meets this charge by simply denying the fact and makes the statement that the "average price at which a six foot binder and sheaf carrier is sold by the Massey-Harris Company in

England, France, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Roumania, European Russia, Siberian Russia, Italy, Spain, Algeria, Argentina, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia, is 15 per cent. higher than the average price obtained in all Canada." Mr. Evans makes no reference to the prices at which the Massey-Harris binders were sold in these other countries. He only referred to prices in free trade England. The argument of Western farmers is that because of free trade in England the British farmers secure cheaper Canadian manufactured farm machinery than the Canadian farmer can under protection. At the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers a resolution was passed regarding the price of Canadian machinery in Britain which led to the controversy between Senator Jones and Mr. Evans. After the convention, Mr. Aird, manager of the Massey-Harris branch in Saskatoon, invited Mr. Evans to his office and challenged him and the association to prove the statements contained in their resolution. Mr. Evans at once proceeded to investigate and the result of his investigation convinced him that the Massey-Harris people sold their binders at a lesser price to the English and Scotch farmers than they did to the Saskatchewan farmers. The accuracy of the information contained in the letters published by Mr. Evans is not challenged by Senator Jones. We are not going to dispute with Senator Jones over the quality of his implements. We admit that Massey-Harris implements possess the quality, but it is the effect of protection upon the price that is now under discussion. It is not necessary for us to dwell on Senator Jones' specious pleading as to the advantages that Canadians derive from protection on farm machinery. It does not differ in kind from the arguments used by all Canadian manufacturers and the farmers are becoming so familiar with these specious arguments that they do not regard them as being deserving of attention. Senator Jones attaches a great deal of significance to the reduction of the tariff on implements, first from 35 per cent. to 20 per cent. in 1894, and later on binders, mowers, and reapers from 20 per cent. to 17½ per cent. as being made at the instigation of and in the interest of the farmers, but refers to the recent placing of a number of farm implements by the United States government on the 15 per cent. list as being insignificant and of no importance. At the same time he has forgotten to point out that on account of the increased value at which the Customs Department appraises implements, the actual duty paid on implements is higher than in 1894. Take for instance, binders. Previous to the reduction in duty from 20 per cent. to 17½ per cent., binders were appraised at \$80, with 20 per cent. duty, giving a duty of \$16 on each binder. At present the International 5 and 6 foot binders with carriers are appraised at \$107.50, and 8 foot binders with trucks at \$110, making the duty \$18.81 and \$19.25 respectively as against \$16 before the duty was lowered. Senator Jones is especially severe on Mr. Evans for a statement made by him in his letter to the Senator to the effect that a wrecked carload of binders belonging to the Massey-Harris, was settled for by the C. P. R. at \$40 per binder. Mr. Evans did not say that was the value of the binders. Farmers, in any event, know from experience that the C. P. R. does not always pay the full value of property they destroy. Whether or not \$40 represented the actual cost of building the Massey-Harris binder, *THE GUIDE* is not in a position to say. But we have information supplied by the president of a company manufacturing farm implements in the United States, including binders, that the actual cost of placing their 8 ft. binder f.o.b. their shipping point, was less than \$50 each. Senator Jones does not deny that they are able to compete successfully with their competitors in the farm implement business without preference or protection in all those countries which he enumerates in his letter, but implies

that if protection is removed in Canada they would have to cease manufacturing implements in Canada. This situation requires better explanation than has been furnished. Senator Jones endeavors to make us believe that without their foreign trade they would not succeed in Canada. Would the senator wish to have it implied that the profit on their foreign business is necessary to maintain their Canadian business? Does he mean to convey the impression that the Massey-Harris implements are supplied to Canadian farmers at less than cost of manufacture and distribution, and that the business is maintained by the profits of their foreign trade? The senator says: "The history of business throughout the world proves that local competition among manufacturers is the factor that secures the lowest price to the consumer." He might also add that the history of business throughout the United States and Canada proves that local competition among manufacturers is eliminated by the competitors amalgamating in their business, or by a "gentleman's agreement." The senator speaks of the number of manufactures that were established in Canada owing to the high tariff that was inaugurated under the National Policy and that practically all those establishments are now extinct, which is correct. Western farmers know from sad experience with those implements why many of the manufacturers went out of business. It is also well known that the organization of which Senator Jones is the head, has absorbed those of them which made a success of manufacturing farm implements, and that at the present time, outside of the International Harvester Company, the Massey-Harris Company has no active competitors in the lines of which they make a specialty.

In making an argument against reciprocity in agricultural implements the Senator endeavored to make a point "That the United States has nothing to offer Canadian manufacturers of farm implements in the way of tariff concessions, as it is immaterial to them whether they have a high tariff, low tariff, or no tariff at all." We cannot see why tariff protection is not as advantageous to the United States implement manufacturer as the Canadian. The Senator endeavors to prove his case by stating that "More than 70 per cent. of the steel and iron and 50 per cent. of all lumber used in Canadian implements is imported from the United States," and that "the United States manufacturers have the advantage of freight." The question at once arises, why have the Massey-Harris people to import their steel and iron material? Canada has been paying a heavy bounty to, and maintaining a high protection for, the manufacture of steel and iron in order to establish that industry in Canada. Wherein is the advantage to Canada then of having such an industry if our manufacturers of implements have to go to foreign countries to get their materials. We think the secret lies in the provision made by the Tariff Act, which provides for a drawback of 99 per cent. on "rolled iron, rolled steel and pig-iron when used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders," and that the kind of lumber that goes into farming machinery does not carry any duty on it. The phrase which appears so frequently throughout the tariff schedule, "When used by manufacturers—Free," is another explanation.

The auditor-general's report of 1909 shows that for that year the drawback to manufacturers of farm implements was:

Massey-Harris—	
Toronto factory	\$ 92,855.46
Brantford	76,118.20
Verity Plow Co.	511.15
Total	\$ 169,484.81
International Harvester Co.	21,557.81
Noxon Co., Ingersoll	5,497.64
Frost & Wood Co.	10,910.23
Total drawback to these four industries	\$ 207,458.99

Senator Jones emphasizes that he is in favor of raising the necessary revenue by indirect taxation, or tariff. But evidently he

October 19th, 1910

is in favor of the "other fellow" paying that revenue as the above table shows that he wants the government to refund his company any tariff that they had to pay on the material they used to conduct their business. We would like Senator Jones to show why the farmer should be compelled by the government to pay a duty for revenue purposes on all the material the farmer uses in the production of his commodity, while he (Senator Jones) as a producer, insists on the government returning to him the duty paid on all the material he uses in the manufacture of the commodity he produces. As a revenue producer the tariff on farming implements is a complete failure. For the year 1909 the government collected on importations of farm machinery, \$350,061.93. Of that they returned to the four companies enumerated above, as drawbacks, \$207,458.99, leaving a net revenue of \$142,602.94 derived from duty on agricultural implements. In his letter, Senator Jones does not attempt to deny that the purchaser of farm implements pays the duty. He tacitly admits as a result of the duty manufacturers of farm implements secure a higher price than they otherwise would if left in competition with foreign manufacturers. The contention that the foreigner pays the duty seems to have been abandoned. The only argument now set forth is the revenue argument. According to the census of 1906, the manufacture of agricultural implements in Canada amount to \$12,835,748, of which there was exported, \$2,499,104, leaving for home consumption in Canada, \$10,336,644. We think that it is safe to state the increase in the manufacture of farm implements from 1905 to 1908 would at least be 25 per cent. and that the production of farm implements in Canada for home consumption that year would not be much less than \$12,000,000. If the manufacturers were able, due to the imposition of a 20 per cent. duty, to add 20 per cent. to the selling price of their products, (which is now conceded) Senator Jones can figure out the tribute that must have been levied on the Canadian Grain Growers in order to produce the insignificant net revenue of \$142,600.

In 1894 Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following statement:

"We stand for freedom. I denounce the policy of protection as bondage. Yea bondage. I refer to bondage in the same manner as American slavery was bondage. Not in the same degree perhaps, but in the same manner. In the same manner the people of Canada, the inhabitants of Winnipeg especially, are toiling for a machine which takes away, not every cent of profits, but a very large percentage, a very large portion of your earnings for which you sweat and toil."

When Sir Wilfrid made that statement the actual duty on farm implements was less than it is to-day. A farmer at that time, and somewhat later, paid \$16 duty on his binder. To-day, for the same class of binder he pays \$18.81 and if he wants a binder of the same quality, to cut a wider swath, he pays \$19.25. The same proportion applies, as far as we can make out, to almost all other farm implements.

Mr. Evans, in his letter to Senator Jones states—"Protection is legalized robbery." We cannot see where the difference comes in between the meaning of Sir Wilfrid's statement in 1894 and Mr. Evans' statement in 1910. It is simply expressing the same thing in different terms. The epithets which Senator Jones applied to Mr. Evans for using the above statement is equally applicable to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for using similar expressions. Senator Jones perhaps might explain why he would apply it to the one and not to the other. We want it to be understood that the epithet and its application is Senator Jones', not ours.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR REMEDY

An Ottawa dispatch, on another page, fixes the meeting of parliament for November 17. Certain legislation is also foreshadowed which is of paramount interest to Western Canada. It is stated that the remedy which Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised in the terminal elevator situation will be along the line of that now in

force in the State of Minnesota. This means that there will be no government ownership of the terminal elevators. This statement will not be favorably received in Western Canada and will not allay the present agitation nor the suspicions which the farmers have against the present system of operating the terminals. Everything conceivable has already been tried, but the men who operate the terminals can "drive a coach and four" through any law the Dominion parliament can enact short of government ownership and operation. There has never been a single argument advanced against government ownership and operation except that Sir Wilfrid himself stated that he was opposed to the principle. Sir Wilfrid does not know as much about the terminal elevators, and has not suffered as much through their operation as have the Western farmers. If he is not prepared to make the terminal elevators satisfactory by making them government owned and operated then he might as well not bother with the legislation suggested along the line of the Minnesota Act, because it will prove ineffective. The Minnesota Act merely provides more inspection, and more registration, and more red tape generally, with heavier penalties. Under government ownership and operation the cost will be reduced greatly and the farmers will again have confidence in the terminal elevators which nothing else can give them.

WHO PAYS THE TARIFF

The Toronto Sun has asked the Ontario farmers for their opinion on reciprocity with the United States. On Oct. 5th, letters from 19 farmers representative of different parts of the province were published in the Sun. The sentiment expressed was unanimously in favor of Free Trade with United States in natural products as well as manufactured. There is no longer any reason to state that Canadian farmers are protectionists. The articulate voice of farmers all over Canada is for tariff reduction and Free Trade just as soon as possible. As the Sun points out, the manufacturers have the benefit of the tariff in every way, because no matter how high the tariff is made they increase the price of their products accordingly. The farmer is in a different box. He simply digs into his pockets for the amount of the tariff and that is the end of it. The manufacturers do not pay the tariff nor any part of it, even on the dutiable goods which they use themselves, because it is all charged back to the consumer plus interest and profit. E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange, estimates that the present tariff costs the average Canadian farmer \$200 per year either directly or indirectly. This is a moderate estimate and figuring the average family at five, it shows the cost of the tariff to be \$40 per head each year. The customs tariff revenue for 1909 was \$48,000,000 or about \$7.00 per head for the people of Canada. If the tariff cost the farmers and their families \$40 per head and costs all Canada only \$7.00 per head, it is not very hard to figure out who pays the biggest share of the Canadian tariff revenue. Those protectionists who say that direct taxation is the only alternative to tariff need not fear that the farmers will object to direct taxation because if there was direct taxation in Canada to-day and no tariff every farmer would be money in pocket.

HOW IT WORKS NOW

Thousands of farmers throughout Western Canada who have had stock killed by the railways and have presented claims to the railway companies for damages, will be able to appreciate the sentiment in the following extract from an American paper:

Up in Minnesota Mr. Olsen had a cow killed by a railroad train. In due season the claims agent for the railroad called.

"We understand, of course, that the deceased was a very docile and valuable animal," said the claims agent in his most persuasive claims-agentle-

manly manner, "and we sympathize with you and your family in your loss. But, Mr. Olsen, you must remember this: Your cow had no business being upon our tracks. Those tracks are our private property and when she invaded them she became a trespasser. Technically speaking, you, as her owner, became a trespasser also. But we have no desire to carry the issue into court and possibly give you trouble. Now then, what would you regard as a fair settlement between you and the railroad company?"

"Vall," said Mr. Olsen slowly, "Ay bane poor Swede farmer, but Ay shall give you two dollars."

This covers the situation so completely that it seems hardly necessary to add further comment. If the farmers of the West ever hope to make the railways give them a square deal in the settlement of claims for stock killed, there is only one way to do it. They must get together and insist upon an amendment to the Railway Act. Organization is the only remedy, individually the farmers are helpless.

WHO ARE THE PEOPLE?

In a cable dispatch from London, England, under date of October 10th, the following item appeared in the daily papers of Canada:

Sir R. Perks, interviewed at Liverpool, said there was no disposition whatever in the direction of free trade except in a small section of the far West. There was a disposition for a lower tariff in favor of Great Britain, but this policy seems only to apply to manufactures which will not come in competition with Canadian manufactures. The manufacturers and bankers with whom Sir Robert Perks spoke in regard to the question of reciprocity with the United States regard this policy with very great concern, but Sir Robert doubts very much if it will form part of the commercial policy of the Dominion.

Sir Robert Perks is one of the greatest engineering contractors in the world and counts his wealth in hundreds of millions. He has been over to Canada to endeavor to arrange with the Dominion government to build the Georgian Bay Canal. While he was over here he secured the views in the above dispatch from interviews with "The People". Sir Robert and men of his millions when they come over to Canada to secure the views of "The People" usually begin by visiting the presidents of the railways; the presidents of the banks; the heads of the big manufacturing concerns and of the Dominion government. These are the people whom the English capitalist meets in the palatial club rooms of large Canadian cities. Thus the special privileged class of England meet the special privileged class of Canada, and then the English capitalist goes back home and tells his people that the people of Canada do not want Free Trade, excepting "a small section of the far West," and that he does not think that reciprocity with the United States will ever amount to anything. Who are The People? This is a good subject for the farmers to think over.

A dispatch from Ottawa to the Winnipeg Free Press, says there will be a general election following the next session of parliament. This is what we expected, although Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on his Western tour, said that an election would not be held until the constitutional time. The farmers of Western Canada should make up their minds right now and henceforth that not a single candidate for either party will be nominated unless he is absolutely pledged to the support of the farming interests, and then there will be some little assurance that the interests of the farmers of Western Canada will receive attention at Ottawa.

The article on "Dry Farming" by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, in this issue stamps him as a minister of agriculture who is familiar with the productive problems of his province. The conservation of moisture where the rainfall is not sufficient for the best wheat yield must ever be a vital problem. Every farmer who owns and tills land owes it to himself and his country to make that land produce its best. One problem is to produce the best and the next is to secure for the producer a fair return. Both demand every farmer's attention.

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No. 12

Dry Farming

By Hon. W. R. MOTHERWELL

In an Address at the Dry Farming Congress, Spokane, Washington, October, 1910

WHETHER or not the term "dry farming" has come to stay, is immaterial, but the fundamental principles that underlie this system of farming will endure forever, with, of course, such variation in detail as location and the evolution of time may warrant. Some sensitive people dislike the term "dry farming" on the ground that it is a reflection on their country and an admission to the world at large that their district is subject to drought. Admitting that this is correct, is it not better to face the situation boldly and prepare for it on the principle that "forewarned is forearmed" and that nothing in the end is gained by pretending to have what you have not? The meteorological records of Saskatchewan go to show that we have an average annual precipitation of about seventeen inches, and there is no getting away from the fact that this is usually looked upon in more humid countries as only about one-half the amount necessary to grow profitable crops. Thus the climate of Saskatchewan is sufficiently dry that until a few years ago it was thought to be impossible to grow cereal crops in the greater portion thereof. Intelligent tillage methods, however, timely applied, have demonstrated in every district that crops can be grown with very much less precipitation than was supposed, provided the moisture is systematically and economically taken care of. As a matter of fact the dryness of our seasons is, in one sense, our salvation, as reasonable drought is essential in most districts to ensure the maturity and saving of cereal crops in our ordinarily short growing seasons. But a dry climate to be a blessing must be prepared for, otherwise it will blight and disappoint the hopes of the husbandman.

Same as "Good Farming"

Since "dry farming" has become a popular term, and its principles recognized as scientific, many critics have claimed that this method involves nothing more nor less than the methods that our fathers followed in eastern or other climes, known as "good farming." While it is admitted that dry farming is good farming, it cannot, however, be claimed that good farming is necessarily dry farming. Good farming in some countries may consist among other things of getting rid of superfluous moisture, while dry farming, among other things always involves economizing nature's water supply. In all semi-arid regions the besetting hindrance to successful farming is drought, consequently the basic principles underlying dry farming must and do imply a system of scientific and timely tillage, such as will best off-set the dangers of scanty precipitation—in other words we must accomplish in the growing of crops with an average annual precipitation of seventeen inches, what more humid countries accomplish with a much more generous rainfall.

How it is to be Done About

In the pioneer days of Saskatchewan scores and hundreds of settlers left the country believing that no solution of this problem was within the realm of probability, but, as has often previously proven the case "necessity was the mother of invention" and the sturdy pioneer farmers of those days, assisted by the ex-

perimental farms and the agricultural press, demonstrated very clearly that our strong retentive heavy clay soil was capable of producing good crops with very much less even, than seventeen inches of annual precipitation. While this is true, it must be admitted that this could not be done year after year in succession without stopping at varying intervals of three or more years and storing up moisture under a system of approved and improved modern summer tillage (commonly called summer fallow) that will be alluded to later.

Some writers have undertaken to lay down a hard and fast rule with regard to the best method of tillage to pursue under semi-arid conditions, but so far as Saskatchewan is concerned such rigidity applied to our varying soils, altitudes, exposures, precipitation, and climatic conditions, would only lead to loss and disappointment. Variations in method must and can be pursued without departing from principles, and herein lies the importance of

to absorb moisture and then holding it there for the use of succeeding crops. Thus the shortage in each year's precipitation was overcome, and full crops ensured. In order to do this thoroughly and most effectively in Saskatchewan, it was found that the land intended for fallow after receiving some form of fall tillage should be ploughed as early as possible in the spring after seeding that it might be in the most receptive condition to fully absorb and save from waste all the early and later rains. This should be immediately followed by surface tillage to put the necessary non-conducting soil mulch on the top to intercept capillary movement and prevent loss of moisture by evaporation. By this system the soil, if thoroughly and intelligently handled, will be found moist to a depth of five or six feet, and a sufficient reserve of moisture for the growing of at least two successive crops is secured, even though drought should occur. This system was practised for many years, and is to a

be kept down by successive cultivation. ** Above all it is of the greatest importance that the first ploughing should be deep and done in time to receive the June or July rains."

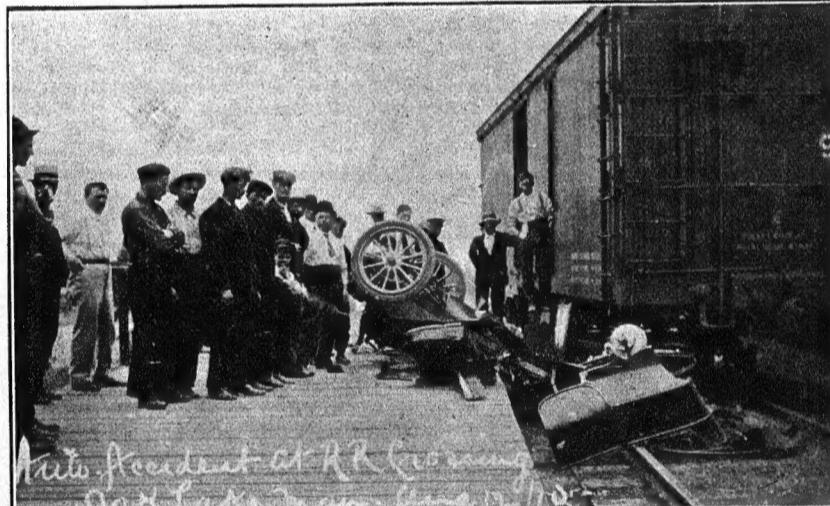
Experience of Early Days

Thus it will be seen that the more important foundation principles of dry farming were understood and practised in Saskatchewan years ago, although much improved upon since. But with the passing of time, cheap land, root fibre and humus, many advanced and thinking farmers are now searching for a more economic, permanent, and less extravagant system of farming. The profitable returns under this method have caused land values to increase so rapidly that it now seems a waste of capital to have one-third the tillable acreage idle each year. Furthermore, this system, while restoring nothing to the soil, rapidly dissipates its humus, and thus, as the years go by, reduces its capacity to absorb and retain moisture. While summer fallowing is recognized yet as the very foundation stone of successful agriculture in Saskatchewan, still it can, and will, I believe, be supplemented by other intelligent tillage methods which will lengthen the time between fallowing seasons and obviate the necessity of such a large acreage being idle each year. If the care that is put on summer fallow to conserve moisture, be followed up in each succeeding year by fall discing immediately the harvest has been taken off, and by a more generous use of the diamond harrow at every available opportunity—even in many cases after the grain is up in the spring, and by packing, the reserve of moisture in the fallow could be made to extend over a much longer period than two years. Instead of summer-fallowing a quarter section five inches deep every third year, would it not be more economical to fallow one-half that amount say ten inches deep, thus assuredly storing up a much larger amount of moisture and extending its benefits over a longer term of years. The more frequent use of the disc and drag harrow before referred to, would not only help to control evaporation, but also kill innumerable weeds that frequently prove such a continual drain on the soil moisture. To plough ten inches deep could only be advantageously done in Saskatchewan by sub-soiling, and this will be referred to under the next heading.

Deep Ploughing

Too much indiscriminate advice to plough deeply under all circumstances in Saskatchewan would be unwise and misleading, and must meet with disappointing results; but that all clay soils should be stirred deeply at least once after being broken up, is becoming more and more apparent. Deep ploughing to increase the soil's capacity to store moisture at intervals of say ten or twelve years, to be followed by shallow ploughing or surface tillage in intervening years to hasten early maturity, is now thought to be the ideal method in many localities. The danger of too frequent deep ploughing is obvious. Should it be followed by a dropping season the growth of straw will be too rank, and maturity retarded, which tends to run the corn into the period of early fall.

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Auto accident at RR Crossing, Oak Lake, Man., August 12, 1910

every farmer understanding something of the science of soil physics in order to have the ability to prescribe such crops and tillage methods as will meet the requirements of his particular farm, just as a physician prescribes to suit the individuality of his patient.

The following features usually identified with dry farming where longer and warmer seasons prevail than in Saskatchewan, and considered by some to be fundamental, should be carefully noted as to their applicability where fat lands and shorter growing seasons are the general rule:

- First.—Summer fallowing at intervals of every third year, or thereabout.
- Second.—Deep ploughing.
- Third.—Deep sowing.
- Fourth.—Thin sowing.

An examination of these points in some detail might be profitable at this time.

Summer fallowing

The modern summer fallow was introduced into Saskatchewan over twenty-five years ago, not for the purpose of renewing a worn-out soil, as was once commonly thought, but for the purpose of getting the soil into the best condition

The Implement Tariff Case

From the Manufacturers' Standpoint

By SENATOR LYMAN MELVIN JONES

PRESIDENT:
MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LTD.

Note—In The Guide of August 3rd, we published a copy of a letter sent by John Evans, Nutana, Sask., to Senator Melvin Jones, President of the Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., dealing with the tariff and the cost of Massey-Harris implements in the old country. Senator Melvin Jones has made a lengthy reply to Mr. Evans and sent us a copy of his letter for publication. The Senator's letter may be taken as the Agricultural Implement Manufacturers' side of the tariff question, though he goes into other phases of the question as well. This letter will be of interest to every farmer in the West who uses farm implements.

"John Evans, Esq.,
Nutana, Sask.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 7th has not been previously replied to, for the reason that the character of the statements made indicated that you were such an extremist in certain views held, or at least expressed by you, that it would be useless to attempt to convince you of anything except what you chose to believe. My attention has, however, recently been called to the "Grain Growers' Guide" of August 3rd, in which I find that your letter to me had been published. I am, therefore, replying because I feel that the readers of the "Grain Growers' Guide" are entitled to fuller and more accurate information on this subject than has been conveyed to them by the publication of your letter. In your letter you challenge the following statement made by me Dec. 2nd, 1909, in the senate:

"I want it put on record that Canadian firms make the best harvesting machinery made in the world and the statement that farmers in foreign countries purchase them for less money than do the farmers in Canada, is entirely incorrect and it is unfair to Canadian manufacturers that such statements should be made."

I am in a position to absolutely substantiate this statement, and you, or the "Grain Growers' Association" can also verify it, if you, or they, will go to the necessary trouble to do so. What you have done as outlined in your letter and anything else I have seen reported of your efforts in the direction of looking into this question, is most unfair. You selected the lowest price at which Canadian implements are sold in any foreign country and compared it with the highest price at which they are sold at home, and, by this method, endeavored to create an impression that Canadian makers secure higher prices at home than abroad.

The average of the prices at which a 6-ft. Binder and Sheaf Carrier is sold by the Massey-Harris Company, in England, France, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Roumania, European Russia, Siberian Russia, Italy, Spain, Algeria, Argentina, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia, is over 15 per cent higher than the average of the prices obtained in all Canada, and, in no one of the countries enumerated, except England, is the price as low as the highest price in any part of Canada. In England the price is higher than in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime provinces and is practically the same as the average price over Canada, notwithstanding the fact that the freight cost of delivering a Binder in England is only half what it costs to Northwestern Canada, and, if the difference in freight is taken into account, the average Canadian price is even less than in England.

As stated above, in every other country named, the highest price in any portion of Canada is less than the lowest in any of the countries mentioned. I do not think that in a discussion of this question England should be the country selected for comparison. The farmers of England practically do not compete in the wheat markets of the world with Canadian farmers and the number of Binders sold in England is very small compared with the number sold in France, Germany, Russia, Argentina, Australia and Canada. Therefore, if you want information

of value to lay before the "Grain Growers' Association," write to these other countries, which are Canada's competitors in the wheat markets of the world and learn from them the price of a 6-ft. Binder and Carrier, and, remember further, that in three of the countries I have just mentioned Binders are imported entirely free from duty. I repeat again the statement that:

"Farmers in foreign countries purchase them (harvesting machinery) for less money than do the farmers in Canada is entirely incorrect and it is unfair to Canadian and Canadian manufacturers that such statement should be made."

Now, with reference to the other matter stated by me in the senate, which I am glad to say you do not challenge, that Canadian machinery is the best in the world. I simply advance as an argument in support of this statement the fact that Canadian made machinery is sold for the highest price obtained in all foreign markets where Canadian manufacturers do business.

In the "Grain Growers' Guide" of July 27th there is a letter signed by Mr. J. A. Murray, in which he gives prices of different Binders in England and in which he shows that the Massey-Harris Binder sells at an average of \$11 higher than other makes, thereby proving conclusively my statement with reference to quality. Substantially the same price differences will be found in other foreign countries in favor of the Canadian made implements.

I have before me a copy of the Evening Capital of Saskatoon of August 1st,

nearly so expensive, so comparison in this regard is impossible.

In a consideration of these prices also, it must be borne in mind that the difference in freight rates, as stated above, is very considerable. For instance, the freight (in carload lots) on a 6-ft. Binder and Carrier, from Toronto to Liverpool and London, averages \$8.40. The average rate on a 6-ft. Binder and Carrier to Saskatoon (carload lots) is \$16.30. These are differences that must be taken into consideration when considering the prices in various provinces of Canada.

You further state in your letter:

"It also goes to show that the Canadian manufacturers enjoy a privilege such as is given in no other country of the world."

This statement, if it means anything, means that higher duties are placed upon implements entering Canada than are placed upon implements entering into any other country. The duty on Binders, Mowers and Reapers into Canada is 17½ per cent. Higher duties, MUCH HIGHER, are imposed in Austria, Hungary, Italy, Roumania and Algeria and they are approximately as high in several other countries, including France and the United States. (In the United States the duty has been double, until very recently, what it now is in Canada. At present on these machines the duty there is 15 per cent. on the complete machine, but on parts thereof 45 per cent.), so that your statement about this is made, as are apparently most of your other statements, without knowledge of or regard to facts.

load of Massey-Harris Binders, consigned to Mortlach, Sask., was wrecked by the C. P. R. The Massey-Harris Company claimed price "off cars" at Mortlach, while the C. P. R. would only settle for cost of production. The C. P. R. won the case and settlement was made at \$40 a Binder."

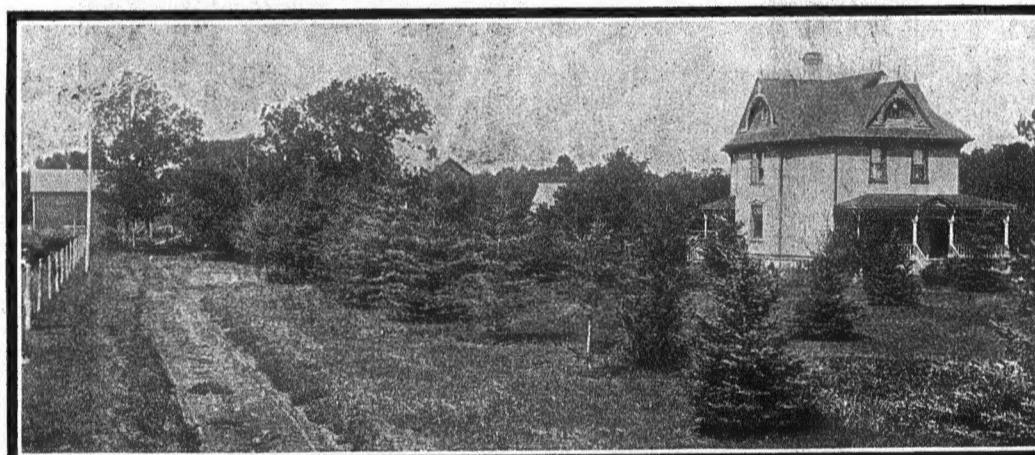
It was this sort of rubbish that made me hesitate to reply to your letter, because I felt that if you personally believed such absurd, ridiculous statements, it was not worth while to go to the trouble of saying to you they were untrue. I say in reply that \$40, as mentioned, does not cover the cost of the material that goes into the Binders, much less provide the wages covering the entire cost of manufacture, or overhead expenses in connection with manufacture, such as coal for power and heating purposes, light, water, oil for tempering, oil for furnaces, grindstones, files, patterns, dies, forms, jigs, crating, interest on buildings and plant, wear and tear on machinery and buildings, insurance, taxes, and a great many other charges. There is not even one wee little bit of truth in the above statement. No such accident as indicated has happened to a carload of Binders. No such settlement has taken place, nor is there any settlement pending, and, therefore, there is not one iota of truth in either of the two statements referred to. They are absolutely untrue in every particular.

You say further:

"It also goes to show that Canadian manufacturers enjoy a privilege such as is given in no other country in the world and that having a monopoly of the home market (through high protection) are sweating the home consumer to such an extent as is unbearable, while abroad you can adjust your prices to compete against all that come. High protection is legalized robbery and under it you, and the other implement makers of Canada, have extorted millions of dollars from agriculturists."

Now what are the facts. Canada is primarily an agricultural country. It has a very large acreage under cultivation for the number of agriculturists. Rapid expansion and the fact that land can be had for the homesteading has made farm laborers very scarce and it is not too much to say that were it not for the rapid improvement in farm implements during the

last thirty years the development of Canada, and especially of Western Canada, would, of necessity, have been much slower than it has been, and profitable farming would have been very difficult. I need not here refer to the leading position the Massey-Harris Company have taken in the perfecting of farm implements. I leave their standing in this regard confidently in the hands of the thinking farmers who will consider what has taken place over this period of development. I believe there is no line of manufacture in the world where progress has been greater in the improvement of implements and also in the methods of manufacture. The Massey-Harris Company and other companies in this line of business have not lain down behind the tariff but have been progressive and enterprising and have been able gradually to become large factors in the trade of other countries. This fact has been of immense advantage, not only to Canada generally through the employment of a



Home of Isaac Campbell, Carman, Man., where the G.G.A. Picnic was held last summer

purporting to report a speech of yours on the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Saskatoon, and I wish to call your attention to a statement contained therein, in which you said (if correctly reported) that a 4½-ft. Mower is sold at Saskatoon at \$65, whereas the published retail list price of a Massey-Harris Mower (on six month's credit) is only \$58. Surely there can be no excuse for ignorance on your part of the price current in your own neighborhood, at your own door, but it is another justification of the term "extremist" applied to you at the beginning of this letter.

In your letter you quote from information given you by your Hereford correspondent indicating a certain price for Binder, Carrier and Double Wheel Forecarriage. In regard to the Forecarriage, we do not sell any Forecarriages whatever in Great Britain. For Roumania and Russia we make a two wheel Forecarriage but very different from the Forecarriage supplied in Western Canada and not

In your letter of above date (though not as printed in the "Grain Growers' Guide") you write as follows:

"If the above is not sufficient to prove that you are selling cheaper abroad than at home, I have in my possession letters stating that one hundred Massey-Harris Binders would be delivered to any point in Alberta for \$75 each. This statement, according to the letter before me, was made by delegates from Alberta at the convention in Prince Albert."

Now, Mr. Evans, I venture to say that you cannot show any letters that even YOU actually believe contain a shadow of foundation for such statement. No such quotation was ever made by anyone in connection with the Massey-Harris Co. It would be impossible. It is absurd and ridiculous and without a shadow of truth.

You also say:

"The same letter also states (and I give it for what it is worth) that a car-

large number of men and the bringing of many millions of money annually into this country, from various foreign countries, but it has also been of the greatest possible benefit to the farmers of Canada through consequent reduction of the cost of implements. The largely increased output afforded by the foreign business has enabled the manufacturers to make implements for Canadians cheaper than would otherwise be possible, thereby giving to Canadian farmers not only better but also cheaper implements (excepting the United States) than in any other grain growing country in the world.

I say, without hesitation, that implements are cheaper in Canada today because of the local industries that have heretofore been established in Canada because of very high tariffs, than would have been the case under a low tariff or free trade, without local industries and dependent only upon importing implements made in foreign countries. The history of business throughout the world proves that local competition between manufacturers is the factor that secures the lowest price to the consumer. I am not now, nor have I ever been, a high tariff advocate, but I am bound to say that, from my intimate knowledge of the business in Canada, it must be admitted that the very high duties placed upon implements many years since resulted in the establishment of a large number of manufacturers in Canada, for the purpose of building Binders, Mowers, etc. At one time (influenced by the high duty) over thirty Canadian factories came quickly into existence and were turning out these implements. The competition was, however, so keen that they as quickly began to fail and diminish in number and it was not very long after until but four or five were left in the business. In recent years, I believe, there have been but three of the original Canadian makers continuing. There has, however, one large institution come into Canada in this particular line, viz., the International Harvester Company who have spent millions in plant, equipment, etc., in Canada, and other large foreign makers are building and preparing to manufacture here in Canada.

You speak glibly of "legalized robbery," "extorted millions," etc. I ask you, can you name any manufacturer of the thirty odd who were building Binders, Mowers, etc., some years since, and who have since ceased to exist, who have made any money or have retired from business to live on what they have saved? Further, I say you cannot now name a manufacturer in Canada in this line who has made money (unless such manufacturer has, in addition to their Canadian trade, a large foreign trade).

Surely if in a country so young as Canada in any line of manufacturing industries we have reached a position where we can furnish to the people of our own country our own manufactures equal to and better than that of any other country in the world and as cheap, and cheaper, than the average price in all other countries in the world, we have done reasonably well. Further, if we can go into other countries and build up a large business, enabling us to employ thousands of men in Canada who otherwise would not be employed, and, incidentally becoming, through the words "Made in Canada" stencilled on the hundreds of thousands of implements sold abroad during the past twenty years, the best immigration agency and advertising medium Canada has ever had, and furnishing very considerable additional traffic to Canadian Railways and Steamship lines, and further, if the profits of this foreign business have come to Canada and are being expended here, should not those who have done something towards accomplishing this be entitled to at least receive fair treatment from their own fellow countrymen?

There were times when the business could fairly be said to be highly protected but that cannot be said of the present or the past fifteen years. The tariff on implements, naturally and properly, because of the predominating interests of the farmers of Canada, has been more than any other section of the tariff under frequent, almost continuous, discussion and sometimes, I believe, for the reason that it has been politically advantageous for politicians to show their special interest in the farming community. The tariff on implements has been reduced at each revision of the general tariff; first from 35 per cent. down to 20 per cent. in 1894, and later, on Binders, Mowers and Reapers, from 20 per cent. down to 17½ per cent. The present rate is surely not higher than a revenue basis.

In Canada, indirect taxation by customs duties has been accepted by the people as the better means of producing the necessary revenue. No person can doubt the necessity of a large revenue for the present, and for a considerable time to come, if this new country is to be developed as rapidly as it ought to be, and as every Canadian hopes it will be. No section of the country is more largely interested than Western Canada in the revenues, because one of the principal expenditures, of necessity, must be for the improvement of our transportation facilities. What a farmer absolutely requires for success is—first of all, productive land; second, good climate; third, farm implements as good and as cheap as farmers in foreign countries with whom he must compete in the world's markets, and, fourth, as good and as cheap transportation facilities as have the countries who are his competitors. The three first I contend the Canadian farmer now has. More, I do not think that in any country in the world can these three requisites be coupled where they equal the opportunities that we have in Canada. The last, or fourth, requirement is being rapidly improved but is still not what it needs to be given, especially to farmers in Western Canada, the advantages they need to reach the world's markets as cheaply as possible, and, therefore, compete even more advantageously with other countries.

If revenue is to be produced by Customs' duties, surely it is wise to so arrange these duties, within reason, on such articles as will afford some measure of advantage to existing industries, and industries that should, with great advantage, grow up in our own country.

I believe that Canadian agriculturists generally appreciate the value to the country of large manufacturing centres to give us a well rounded country and a population large enough to provide a larger home market for what the farmers produce.

As I have already said, I have never been a high tariff advocate but I am entirely in favor of raising the necessary revenue by indirect taxation or tariff, rather than by direct taxation, and of providing sufficient revenue to carry on, reasonably quickly, the necessary expenditure to improve our transportation facilities and make other necessary improvements, and, at the same time, using this necessity to protect, to a reasonable degree, existing manufacturing interests and to build up others within our own country.

Much has been said recently of the fact that the United States tariff for the past few years has had several implements placed on their 15 per cent. list. A number, however, of important implements are higher still than the Canadian tariff, and, more important than all, as stated above, extra parts still bear a duty of 45 per cent., which practically makes the tariff prohibitive. If reciprocity as talked of with the United States is to mean equality, then there can be no such thing as reciprocity in agricultural implements. Free Trade would not mean reciprocity. If there were no duty on agricultural implements into the United States there would still be practically no imports from Canada, and if any Canadian Company desired successfully to enter the United States market, even if there were Free Trade between the two countries, they would undoubtedly go to the United States to build their factories for that purpose. More than 70 per cent. of the Steel and Iron material going into the Canadian implements is imported from the United States and no company could afford to pay the freight on material into Canada and then freight on the finished articles back again and expect to compete with a Company located in the centre of the raw material district. It is generally supposed by the people of Canada that Canadian manufacturers have an advantage over manufacturers of the United States in lumber, if not in other material. As a matter of fact, 50 per cent. of all the lumber used in implements made in Canada is imported from the United States, so that, even in this material, the manufacturers in the United States have the advantage in freight.

The point I wish to make is that the United States has nothing to offer to Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements in the way of tariff concession, as it is immaterial to them whether they have a high tariff, a low tariff, or no tariff at all. Any apparent concession would be characteristic of most of our

Continued on Page 12

Warm Farm Buildings

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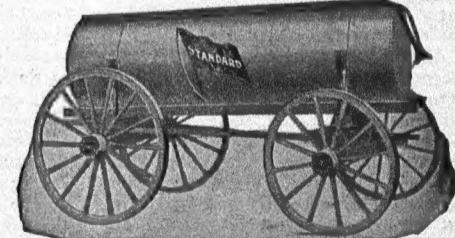
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Dry Farming

Continued from Page 7

frosts before harvesting is completed. Nevertheless deep tillage is necessary to provide against drought particularly, and will be accompanied by the risk of slow maturity only in the first succeeding crop. This risk could be off-set by special attention to packing and growing for the first year crop suited to such a condition of soil. During the subsequent eight or ten years the land should be ploughed to a normal depth of say four or five inches, which will tend to hasten maturity and yet provide a satisfactory seed-bed. I believe that sub-soiling will in time become a recognized necessity, particularly in our heavy clay soils that are, under shallow tillage, comparatively impervious to moisture. Under present conditions a great deal of the copious rainfall of June and early July runs off into adjoining sloughs, creeks, and coulees, and is lost, whereas if subsoiling had been performed even once this excess of rain would freely percolate into the soil as it fell and remain there in reserve to be drawn upon during a period of subsequent possible drought. This is one way whereby all of us can assist in conserving one of the most important natural resources of our semi-arid open plains—the rain and snow fall.

Sow Deeply

We do not know who is responsible for teaching the agricultural heresy that sowing deeply insures the crop against drought. The argument implies that a shallow rooting plant can be converted into a deep rooting one simply by planting deeply. But anyone who has given any attention to cereal growth must have noticed that any of the small grains, if planted in a moist soil deeper than about two and one-half inches will, immediately upon showing the surface growth, assert its shallow growing tendencies by throwing out a new set of rootlets about one and one-half or two inches below the surface, or immediately below the moisture line. Thus with us it is a mistake to sow too deeply with the idea that such a practice assists in resisting drought. In addition too, this too deep sowing has other serious disadvantages, such as delayed germination, disposition to smut, tardy maturity, and a weakened vitality of the plant generally.

All the best thinkers in the dry farming world claim that better results can be secured from moderately thin sowing than from thicker sowing. The usual reasoning of those who support thick sowing as being best in dry countries, is that it will produce a heavy thick foliage, which by quickly and thoroughly shading the ground economises and conserves much moisture. But a little inquiry into this popular fallacy will soon dispel it. Recognizing that the moisture supply is our limiting factor in crop production, with a given amount in a cubic yard of land it is obvious that, say fifty plants, will exhaust that moisture more quickly than a less number would do, as each plant is a miniature suction pump continually drawing upon the soil moisture and evaporating it through its leaves. This process is accelerated by the dry winds which sometimes blow during the hot summer. Given, however, a good reserve of moisture in the land and a reasonable number of plants thereon, the ill-effects of such drying winds are not only averted but turned to good account by stimulating rapid maturity. Were the cubic yard of soil in question loaded with one hundred plants instead of fifty, it is evident that its moisture would be exhausted in about half the time, and that the supply would be insufficient to meet the heavy demands made upon it during a period of drying winds and excessive evaporation. On the other hand if the cubic yard of soil has been deeply worked in a district where the soil is peculiarly retentive of moisture, and precipitation is unusually generous, too thin sowing would induce excessive stunting and correspondingly delayed maturity, both of which must be avoided in Saskatchewan.

How to Sow

What then should govern us in the amount to sow? If our previous reasoning is correct, that thick sowing is likely to be more susceptible to damage by drought, while too thin sowing runs one into danger by frost, this is a question in the solving of which the tiller of the soil will require to exercise sound judgment, based upon local conditions. As much discretion as would be used in loading a team for a trip to market should be exercised in determining the amount of seed to be sown on an acre of land, for as many factors enter into the question. Just as the weight, condition, and temperament

of the team, the nature of the load and the condition of the wagon, the character of the trail, its present condition, its length, and the weather on the day in question, all enter into the decision as to what load shall be hauled, so the mechanical condition of the field, its probable reserve of moisture, the stage to which the season has advanced, the presence or absence of weeds, and the variety of seed being used, are among the factors that must be considered by the careful farmer when he is determining the quantity of seed he will sow to the acre. In short, land should be sown according to its known capacity to carry a large or small crop. Experience has demonstrated that in Saskatchewan the quantity of wheat to be sown per acre should vary from three pecks to two bushels.

New Methods Bring Success

In Saskatchewan the season just closed has given ample and profitable opportunities to study the system of dry farming practised here as against the methods of newer settlers who have brought their old-time practices with them, and who invariably let go old methods with a great deal of natural reluctance. While the eastern half of Saskatchewan, being that portion east of the third meridian, certainly had slightly more precipitation than the western half this season (15 and 11 inches respectively) that fact in itself does not account for the marked difference in the crops in these respective areas. A great portion of eastern Saskatchewan has been settled for from ten to twenty-five years, and farmers located therein are familiar with the best methods of tillage necessary to secure the best results under semi-arid conditions. In the western and newer portion, however, large tracts of land have recently been taken up by settlers unfamiliar with such conditions, or possibly insufficiently equipped with the result that such have experienced some loss and disappointment during the summer of 1910, and yet ample rain fell practically throughout the whole province to give profitable and satisfactory results, had the principles underlying dry farming been understood and carried into effect.

This Year a Lesson

Saskatchewan, however, as a whole has a magnificent drop, even with the dry season it has just passed through. Where

approved methods of tillage have been practised the results have been most gratifying—the yield in many localities running from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, while the provincial average on acreage sown will not exceed approximately fifteen bushels. Had the principles of scientific farming been observed throughout the whole province it is believed that the total yield of wheat for this season, instead of being approximately seventy millions would have bordered around the one hundred million mark. But the newer settlers are not discouraged by any means, as they see what has been accomplished by the occasional experienced settler, one or more of whom is to be found in almost every new locality. With such innumerable illustrations to be found on all sides in Saskatchewan during 1910 of the imperative necessity of employing dry farming methods if best and most satisfactory results are to be obtained, it is confidently expected that the cause of scientific soil culture will be given such an impetus that it will be only a matter of a few years until practically all will accept its teachings.

In the foregoing I have dealt with some of the dry farming teachings which, while doubtless applicable to more southern climates, have in practice been found to require modification to suit conditions in Saskatchewan.

STUDY AT HOME

FARM BOOKKEEPING

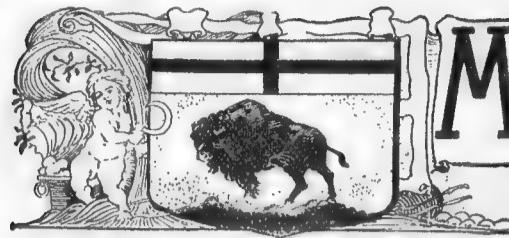
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MANITOBA SECTION +

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

OUR WHEAT DOCKAGE

During my stay in the Old Country, I had several interviews with some of the leading millers, and think it would be interesting to the farmer to know how our wheat is handled and how the producer is practically robbed of his hard earnings. I had a whole day's interview with Mr. W. Podger, buyer for the Isleworth Flour Mills, I should say one of the largest mills for some miles round, turning out from 1,000 to 1,500 bags of flour, of 140 lbs. to the bag, per week. Our first conversation was over samples of all wheat bought by them, in all 9 different kinds, and I asked what wheat he used most of and looks to for producing the best qualities. His reply was, "Canadian."

He then told me the percentages of the different wheats that they were mixing for flour the day of interview, which I saw myself, viz:

40% Manitoba or Canadian.
30% Russian.
15% Indian.
10% English.
5% Durum.
Total, 100%.

Although the Russian wheat has a mark of 30%, I must say the quality is nowhere in comparison to ours, far smaller and extremely dirty with barley, wild oats (black and white), buckwheat, etc., etc., but they buy the Russian wheat on sample, whereas they buy our wheat on certificate of grade.

Then we compared samples that I had procured before my departure, samples which we had to come up to when selling to the elevator and the first thing that struck me was the great question of dockage which we are being robbed of fair and square. I picked up a sample of his No. 2 Northern and I was really ashamed of it; extremely dirty, a fair good wheat, but had some frozen kernels in it. I asked Mr. Podger, "Do you get any allowance in any way, shape or form?" He replied, "No." They have to buy just as it arrives; then who is the loser? The poor farmer of course. Yes, in two ways, both in freight and dockage. I also showed him a sample of No. 3 Northern as given to me and without telling him what grade it was. He remarked what a nice wheat it was, and when I did tell him, he said, "If I could buy wheat like that for No. 3 Northern I would buy it in preference to our No. 1 Northern, because there is far more flour in your No. 3 Northern sample than in the No. 1 Northern which I am using in the flour today."

Now before I go any further I must tell you of what becomes of that which we are docked and pay for freight to Fort William, an item of vast proportion and vital importance to the farmer.

Going through the mill, I think on the second floor, the whole of which was taken up in bagging and shipping this, as I thought, waste, and I wondered whatever they did with it, and when I asked I was greatly surprised to hear that every pound was sold to linseed and cotton cake manufacturers at £4 per ton or about twenty dollars, rubbish and stuff with every noxious weed imaginable. They have a wonderful system of grading the cleanings, wild oats, barley and all larger seeds grade together, and the smaller seed as another grade. I call them grades as they work so systematically, so think it the best term to use, although it seems ridiculous to me to grade cleanings, however, I saw every kind of weeds I knew of, some old friends of mine, unfortunately.

I asked if they feed any of their horses with the oats and barley and he told me they did sometimes, but found the barley rather heating, so could not feed so much as they would like. However, nothing is wasted, not a seed. The horses are a fine lot, mostly Shire bred, but all in as perfect a condition as possible and would be sold on the generosity of the farmer, who is today giving this all away free and besides that even paying the freight to have it taken away and disposed of.

Taking all mills the same which undoubtedly they are, fancy the enormous loss to us, taking it both ways. It's a matter that ought to be gone into at once, although I admit it will take time, but

not so long if the farmers combine and let everybody see we are determined to have our rights, which every man is entitled to and cannot be blamed for fighting for, and I think I am right in saying there is not a trade, profession, or any business put on and treated more like school children than the farmer today. We have no say in selling our wheat. The prices are made for us and the grading is done for us, and we are simply obliged to take it or leave it, after a year's hard labor.

I deliver to you some of the samples which I procured and may be of interest to the members of your association, to inspect and form their own opinion, but as I only managed to get a few handfuls, it does not give justice to the amount of dirt in it, seeing and testing it as I did in bulk, but assure you it looks worse than the samples really give it to be.

Now, there is one great point which may not seem so important as it is, that is the reports sent home; they naturally govern the market, and undoubtedly these reports come from wrong sources, people who never grow grain, but simply go out on an inspection tour and see the crops and of course crack things up to such an extent of the bumper crop, etc.

elevators should relieve the grain producers from a great deal of their present grain trade difficulties. The trouble in the past and in fact still is, that the farmers are so poorly organized compared with the political parties, that little or no attention is given to their demands for legislation more favorable to the laboring class.

If an amount equal to that necessary to send such a delegation to Ottawa was applied towards better organization of our association then we might be able at the next or some future election, to make our strength so felt so as to secure that class of legislation which we feel is so necessary for the welfare of our fair Dominion. Then the tariff as it stands today is another great imposition on our Western people. At Cartwright, Man., wheat is worth 91 cents per bushel. At Hansboro, N. D., 11 miles south of Cartwright and immediately south of the international boundary line, wheat is worth \$1.02 and one grade easier, making a difference of from 12 to 13 cents per bushel against the Canadian farmer. Then again, take agricultural implements coming into Canada, 17½ cents on every dollar, making a loss to the Canadian farmer of thirty dollars on every hundred passing through his hands in

THE NEW FEUDALISM

Edward Porritt, author of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" is greatly interested in the tariff movement in Western Canada and in a recent letter to THE GUIDE he says in speaking of this movement:

"It should lead to the people of Canada wresting their parliamentary institutions from the absolute dominance and control of the "New Feudalism." To my mind you are in a movement more pregnant with great consequences for Canada than the rebellion of 1837 in Quebec and Ontario. After all, the control of the old provinces in the days before representative government and confederation, by the "Family Compact" was a small matter as compared with the control of every governmental institution in sight by the "New Feudalism." Offices and land grabs were all that the Family Compact crowd monopolized, while the "New Feudalism" taxes the people of Canada without stint or hindrance; debauches the whole governmental system; and after reading the account of the trial of the terminal elevators thieves (in THE GUIDE) I would feel like saying that the "New Feudalism" also does pretty much what it likes with the government. All this too, with the Union Jack flying at the masthead of every government building in the country."

But let the reports come from farmers who grow the grain, who have had a life long experience. You would find the reports vastly different and more to the truth, and would alter the market, giving us the value of our produce and hard labor, which undoubtedly we ought to have. England cannot do without our wheat, therefore let's fight hand in hand for our rights.

HOWARD CROSS.

Killarney, Man.

OTTAWA DELEGATION

Editor GUIDE.—Through THE GUIDE you are asking the opinion of our local associations on the advisability of sending a delegation to Ottawa to interview the government at their next session on matters of interest to agriculturists of the Western provinces. To send such a delegation would mean considerable expense, especially to some of the smaller associations, and some difficulty might be met with in financing such a scheme.

If our western provinces could be divided into divisions or constituencies such as that adopted at present for provincial election purposes and have each of such divisions send one delegate it would answer the purpose and be easier to finance. Yet I believe such a delegation from the people who represent the first industry of the present day would have a good and effective result.

If a delegation of Western farmers could induce the government to retain the management of the Hudson's Bay Railway and not turn this great Western enterprise over to the interests of private parties, then I would say by all means send the delegation. This, if nothing more could be accomplished, would repay the West for their outlay. The Hudson's Bay Railway is a very important question with the agriculturists of our Western country, as such a line of railway operated by the government, with a line of government owned interior elevators, all leading to a system of government owned terminal

trade with the United States. Can any government advocating such a tariff policy claim to be loyal to the Canadian people? They do claim to be loyal to Canada.

The terminal elevator manipulations have been so exposed that no government interested in the welfare of its people can overlook our demands in asking the government to take over and operate them in the interests of the Western grain producers.

S. M. HAYDEN.
Sec. G. G. A., Killarney, Man.

SPRINGFIELD MEETING

The regular meeting of the Springfield branch was held October 7, a goodly number being present. We now have a membership of thirty-two. We appointed a deputation to interview the C. P. R., in an effort to get a siding on the Bird's Hill Sand company's line. A committee was also appointed to meet the Prairie Grove and Dugald branches re a delegate for the Western Grain Growers to Ottawa. A program committee was appointed and "Protection as it Affects the Farmer" will be the topic for discussion at our next meeting which will be held the first Thursday in November. We are inviting the ladies to be present at this meeting. I am enclosing six dollars balance of dues for the Central Association. Where could we procure literature for use in our meetings; something of benefit to all present?

C. E. MCKENZIE, Sec.-Treas.
Springfield, Man.

It is the branches that depend upon some outsider for their inspiration and support who usually make a failure of their work. There is no force which comes from above or below which will take the place of the force which ought to come from within. It is the man who relies upon himself who makes a success of life.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:

J. W. SCALLION - Virden

President:

R. C. HENDERS - Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:

R. MCKENZIE - Winnipeg

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Merringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

One of the ways in which the secretaries of the associations can help the movement is to supply the information asked for at any time by the general secretary. There has been a lamentable lack of efficiency in this respect in the past. When general information was asked for frequently not more than 50 per cent. of the secretaries replied to the circular sent out. This, however, will no doubt be overcome as the usefulness of the organization becomes better known.

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SASKATCHEWAN

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

A NY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

New Cereal Map

The preliminary edition of the new Cereal Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, covering the crop areas for 1909, is just issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and a similar map is stated to be in progress showing the crop areas for 1910.

The efforts of the department have been for many years directed to placing settlers on Dominion lands in the West. The land available from existing lines of transportation is now, however, rapidly approaching exhaustion and a question of great present interest, and the interest in which will increase from year to year is "what is being done with the land?" The Cereal Map is an effort to answer this question.

What the map shows. The aim is to show graphically, and separately as to each the areas under the four leading grains in correct proportion to the whole area and to each other. Circles in each township, drawn to scale, give at a glance the area under each grain and the colors show the variety of grain as follows:

Red—Spring wheat,
Dark red—Winter wheat,
Green—Oats,
Yellow—Barley,
Blue—Flax.

The information has been furnished by the provincial governments, having been compiled from the records furnished by the crop correspondents in each province.

Elevators. The latest information obtainable has been used to give, in addition to the grain areas, the total elevator capacity at each railway station, each railway system having its own color. This elevator information is also given in a table which should be found complete and valuable.

Statistics. The statistics of grain production in each province for each grain, and from the earliest records down to last year, are given in a special table; these have been obtained from the records of the provincial governments.

A table is also given of the grain production of each country in the world for last year. The figures were obtained from the International Institute of Agriculture.

Up to date in other respects. All the usual information, post offices, railways, topography, etc., is up to date.

Future editions. It is intended to issue new editions each year, and, as in the case of the majority of the publications of the Department of the Interior, no charge is made. The edition covering 1910 should be published some time during the coming winter.

Results hoped for. The circulation of this map freely throughout the business communities of Canada east and west, and as well, in Great Britain and the United States should be a distinct advantage to the country.

The following as to a much more ambitious map enterprise applies to this:

"The comparison being made by the eye and not by the mind, the point is not so much that one can compare the information as to different localities but one must."

The Implement Tariff Case

Continued from Page 9

dealings with our neighbors to the South. They give willingly enough what will cost them nothing, if they can get something substantial in return. They would lose practically nothing in revenue by taking off the tariff on implements, whereas Canada would lose a considerable amount of the finished articles imported and much more on foreign material coming into Canada for the manufacture of implements which would, to a considerable extent, be transferred to the United States in case of Free Trade.

I say further that no class of industry in Canada has more thoroughly justified any measure of tariff assistance it has received in the past than the manufacturers of agricultural implements and in no case has a tariff been given with less expense to the consumer and further, the larger part of the profits earned by the Massey-Harris Company for many years, and a very considerable percentage of the wages paid to their employees have been



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contributed by countries outside of Canada and this is surely creditable to Canadian enterprise.

I do not believe that the Grain Growers' Association, or the people generally of Canada, either Eastern or Western, desire to escape paying their fair share of the revenue necessary to the development of the whole country, and I maintain that the farmers of Canada are not unduly taxed through duties placed upon agricultural implements and the terms "sweating" and "legalized robbery" used by you are as uncalled for as the other statements in your letter.

I do not wish to enter into a newspaper controversy. I have allowed many statements in the past to go unchallenged that could easily have been refuted, because I did not want even to appear to be antagonistic to the farming interests of our country. Farmers in Canada are necessarily the best friends, may I say the only friends, to the manufacturer making agricultural implements and over the years, and year by year, what is beneficial to the farmers is beneficial to the manufacturer, and vice versa.

Yours truly,

L. MELVIN JONES.

SASKATCHEWAN SEED FAIRS

The following is a list of the seed fairs to be held in Saskatchewan this winter with the dates of each. We are advised that the ones marked with an asterisk (*) will hold show of poultry:

Nov. 16-17, Grenfell, Lloydminster; Nov. 17-18, Nokomis; Nov. 18-19, Broadview, Churchbridge, Lashburn; Nov. 19-21, Govan; Nov. 21-22, Saltcoats; Nov. 22-23, Alameda, Paynton, Strassburg; 23-24, Francis, Moosomin, *Yorkton; Nov. 24-25, Oxbow; Nov. 25-26, *Wolseley, West Eagle Hills; Nov. 26-28, Carnduff, Foam Lake; Nov. 28-29, Creelman, *Kennedy, Lipton; Nov. 29-30, Grainsboro; 30-Dec. 1, Abernethy, Stoughton, Windthorpe, Wynyard; Dec. 1-2, Langham; Dec. 2-3 Carlyle, Unity; Dec. 5-6, Canora, Rostherne; Dec. 6-7, Dubuc, Sintaluta; Dec. 7-8, Skipton; Dec. 8-9, Lumsden, Stockholm, So. Qu'Appelle; Dec. 9-10, Milestone, Prince Albert, Wadena; Dec. 12-13, Maple Creek; Dec. 13-14, Craik, Moose Jaw, Tisdale, Watson; Dec. 14, Gull Lake; Dec. 15-16, Mortiach, Kinistino; Dec. 16-17, Davidson; Dec. 19-20 Vonda; Jan. 10-11, Outlook; Jan. 17-18, Saskatoon; Jan. 20-21, Brownlee.

This is the largest number of seed fairs ever held in this or any other

province of the Dominion in any single season.

GERMAN MEAT PRICES

According to official returns collected in forty German towns, meat prices are again rapidly increasing, and animals for food are fetching remarkably high prices. The latest returns show that in spite of protection, their number is fast diminishing; an animal census taken in December showing a falling off of the number of cattle amounting to 337,000 head, and a fall of over five per cent. in the number of sheep. In view of the continued high prices a strong agitation is afoot for the abolition of the import duties on live and dead meat; and the Congress of Butchers' Guilds recently passed a strong resolution demanding that this course should be adopted. The retail butchers have now to pay so much for their meat that in some towns they are unable to obtain prices from the consumer which allow them any profit; and the breeders and growers have in various districts combined with the object of holding up supplies to intensify the shortage. In Italy and in Austria there is also a partial meat famine, resulting from the same set of conditions as is found in Germany, and in the United States the hardships of the meat consumers are notorious. Here we see the workings of the protective magic, which we are told is to reduce the cost of living to our working classes.—Free Trader.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN COLORADO

Both the Republican and Democratic parties in Colorado are now committed to the Initiative and Referendum. The Democratic party has submitted to the people a constitutional amendment for that reform. It was adopted at a special session of the Colorado legislature called partly for that purpose by Gov. Shafroth, has been renominated by the Democratic convention which endorses the proposed amendment. At the Republican Convention on the 21st, the Standpat delegates tried to pass a resolution condemning the Initiative and Referendum, but the Progressives not only defeated them, but carried a platform plank approving it. Isaac N. Stephens was nominated as republican candidate for governor over Merle Vincent, by 931 to 36.—The Public.

BRITISH WAGES

It is commonly stated on tariff reform platforms that wages have not increased in this country in recent years. There was indeed in 1908-1909 a falling off from the high wage level which prevailed in 1907, but the increase of wages in the latter year as compared with 1905 was far better than the decrease in 1908 and 1909. According to the report on wages in 1909, the increase or decrease in the amount of wages paid to our workers in each year, as compared with the previous year, has been as follows:

1906 Increase £5,821,000

1907 Increase 1,419,000

Increase, 1906-7 ... 7,240,000

1908 Decrease £ 873,800

1909 Decrease 2,757,400

Decrease, 1908-9 3,631,200

These figures show that, while wages increased 7½ millions in 1906-7, they only fell 3½ millions in 1908-9 and, consequently, at the end of 1909 some 3½ millions more were being paid in British wages than at the beginning of 1906. At the same date £340,000 more per week was being paid in wages than in 1896. The fall in wages has now been arrested, and at the end of June last the workers were receiving £2,790 more per week than at the end of last year.—Free Trader.

RAILWAY RETURNS

The returns of the earnings of British railways supply a most useful index to the activity, or otherwise, of our industries; and it is satisfactory to find a great improvement of late. In 1909 the net earnings of our railways amounted to £45,136,000, as compared with £43,486,000 in 1908 or an increase of £1,650,000. During the first half of this year, this satisfactory improvement continued, and the net railway earnings were £1,055,000, more than in the first half of 1909. "The result of English railways in the past half year," says the "Statist" of August 13th, "are more satisfactory from every point of view than they have been for a great number of years. It is evident that the improvement in railway earnings mainly resulted from the activity of our manufacturing industries" as is shown by the fact that goods traffic alone showed an increase in earnings of £826,000 compared with the January-June period of 1909.—Free Trader.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

LINE UP FOR OTTAWA

Editor, Guide: I notice the Guide, Sept. 28th, that Minitonas is the only branch as yet published who have decided to send a delegate to Ottawa. Hurry up you other branch associations; get your resolutions put through; let us stand shoulder to shoulder as men. Never mind the sore heads, they will all come in line some day. Let us get after the common enemy and down him. I should like to see Manitoba with a full company of warriors in the ranks. Let us hold our positions among the foremost. If we don't force our mighty men to do justice to our cause, then, be contented with your song of misery. If a united front is not shown to both parties there is no use us making any demands. I tell you right here, Mr. Editor, I am a disciple of Mr. Kirkham. I believe in the third party. Being an Old Countryman, I have read a little of Old Country politics and, undoubtedly, the labour party there has been a great strength in bringing about better legislation for the working man, and is coming better every year. From what I have read of politics and the painful business of listening to the mud-slinging of both parties in this country, I have come to the conclusion that the present day politics of Canada are a disgrace to civilization. Either the third party or "Direct Legislation" is the antidote for purification and I believe it is coming before long. Witness the Trades and Labor Congress held at Fort William on Sept. 12th. They will lead the way yet.

DAVID REID.
Minitonas.

MARCH ON TO OTTAWA

Editor, Guide: There does not seem to be the necessary amount of energy in The Guide regarding the tariff. The manufacturers have crossed the country, had their convention in a western city, have disregarded and openly defied the voice of about 30,000 farmers of the Prairie Provinces and a large number of other free traders in other parts of the Dominion. The president went so far as to say that the small bunch of farmers who were asking for free trade did not know what was best for themselves or the country, and that what they (the farmers) wanted was a protective tariff which was not only a benefit to farmers, but to all classes in Canada. Now let me say right here to the president of the Manufacturers' Association, that when we farmers decide that we need some one to tell us what is best for our own welfare, we want to pick our man and not have some pampered, pap-fed individual assume that position unasked. I would say to the farmers, "Get together immediately, talk over this tariff question, arrange to send delegates to Ottawa so that the Czars there will see that we mean business." Unless we do we will be ignored and the greedy manufacturers will only tighten the death grip which they already have upon our throats. The International Harvester Company of America, incorporated in New Jersey at \$120,000,000 controls the price of all farm machinery in Canada today, and they are not running this gigantic corporation whose ramifications penetrate almost every nook and corner of the agricultural world for nothing. Their object is money. Get the money. If they can't get it legally, get it illegally, but get it. The farmers would do well to drop any paper whose policy is to boom

the trusts interests, but find no room for farmers' doings. The farmers have the strength to reduce the tariff and their cause is just, but they must be vigilant, and agitate, organize, and get a good solid body of agitators and level headed men and take them down to Ottawa pretty soon or they will wake up, only too late. The Manufacturers' Association is at work now agitating and advertising, spending money wrung from the farmers through the medium of exorbitant prices, making public opinion for their cause. Now, my fellow farmers, get busy and win a lower tariff. It is yours if you go after it. Will you go?

H. G. AHERN.

Claresholm, Alta.

MR. GABRIEL ON TARIFF

Editor, Guide:—Evidently some do not understand my position on the tariff. The intricacy of the tariff should make us approach it with the caution and exactness due to the most profound mathematical problem. Free Trade is the ideal policy when mutual, but when the mutual trend cannot be had, protection is a necessary evil. Some talk of revenue tariff and protective tariff as if

our own fruit growers. Free corn might be good for the dairymen and hog growers of the East, but not for the oat growers of the West. Free meats might benefit the towns but not the farmers. More than to the amount that Free Trade would benefit any class in the country it would hurt some other class; and no class in a country can allow another class in the same country to be injured commercially by an outside party without hurting itself. All the different classes in a country are interdependent, like the different parts of a human body. O, that we all could comprehend the grand doctrine that is going to sway the future, that is the greatest good of each is the greatest good of all. If time would permit I might show how the strong often by oppression kills the goose, which would lay to it the golden egg. But to follow the tariff. Suppose we pay 17½ per cent duty on our imported goods, under free trade we would get those goods 17½ per cent. cheaper, but the 17½ per cent. would not be in the treasury. But unquestionably that 17½ per cent. must come to the treasury, from somewhere. If you farmers say that the other fellows should pay it, I agree with you by saying as I said before, that a readjustment of the tariff we want, and not abolition and even reduction. To have the 17½ per cent paid into the treasury through a tariff is a wise policy—as long as the tariff is in fashion by the other countries—as it not only replenishes the treasury, but also protects home industry, but it should be paid in by the proper party. To abolish the tariff is not what we want, but to make the right party pay it. By the abolition of the tariff the farmers in some instances, might keep the 17½ per cent. on his own purchase in his own pocket, but some other fellow-countryman would have to pay it, and after losing the protection would be less able to do it. Is it wise to put the foreign dogs on him and make him pay the 17½ per cent. too? Can you hurt him without hurting yourself? To every industry in Canada that can be benefited by protection, give it. If one of your horses were taking more than his share of oats, would you and your other horses benefit by letting your neighbor's horse in to take it from him?

The Farmers and Co-operation

(From the Winnipeg Weekly Telegram, Oct. 12, 1910.)

Farmers the world over are fast coming to realize the advantages of the co-operative system in the marketing of their produce, and also in the purchasing of their necessities. In many parts of Europe every article the farmer produces is placed on the market through his co-operative society, and every article he requires is purchased at cost through the same agency. In these parts the farming community have gained great strength and it may rightly be said that the tillers of the soil are the rulers of the land.

In America this system has not yet been developed to the same extent as in the older countries. A few years ago the Western farmers app'ed the co-operative principle to the marketing of their grain and the success which they have already achieved has done much to encourage the movement throughout all Canada and the United States. Only a few years ago the great body of Western farmers was made up of isolated individuals, each one standing by himself and for himself. Through the Grain Growers' Association these isolated individuals were brought together into one united body, and out of these associations was organized the Farmers' Co-operative Company, known as the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The general opinion when this company started was, that a Farmers' Company could not succeed, but the phenomenal success which this company has made has dispelled this idea from the mind of even the most skeptical. The Farmers' Company is still making rapid progress and its influence upon the market and the grain trade has become apparent to everyone.

they were two different things, but remember that every tariff that gives revenue protects.

The present situation is thus: We have a Free Trade league agitating according to its fancy, and even THE GUIDE seems to be affected. Let us not be carried away by whims. If we had free trade to-morrow I do not see that we would be one bit better off, but on the contrary, worse. I do not think that many of the goods we buy would be much cheaper, binders for instance, how would they become cheaper? No doubt a few things in some localities might become cheaper, and that to the injury of other localities. Some localities might get cheaper fruit, but not without hurting

Better improve your feeding arrangement. The farmers of Great Britain are worse off than we are; how if Free Trade is such a panacea? On the other hand it would be very foolish in them to agitate for protection as some of them do—as a cure for their ills. Our disease is inequality between the classes in the country, while the tariff, let us remember this, effects the relation between the countries. In the matter of labor the principle of protection is generally recognized as fair. What is my object in writing? Not so much anxiety, that Canada cling to the policy of protection, although I believe that to be the best, but desire to see the farmers, not only anxious for redress, but seeking it scientifically, that is, seeking

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what would really be a redress. Catching a straw will not save a drowning man. If time would permit, I might refer at length to several things we greatly need, but as this letter is already long, I will only mention a couple. To prevent the minds of the people being poisoned by our viperous press. It is less criminal to poison man's mind than to poison his body? Look at the effect in Lauder. To abolish land marked constituencies, and have members of parliament elected at large. By that method every class or creed could have its just share of representation while as at present with only a few Grain Growers in one constituency say, and a few in another, they are ineffective.

Allow me to congratulate Mr. Parker, Gilbert Flains, on his splendid article on "The farmer in politics and commerce."

United's reference to Free Trade and Prosperity, reminds me of Laurier's Providence and Prosperity.

Mr. George W. Atkinson, tries to prove the futility of farmers entering politics, but the trend of his logic would do as well to prove that we should not try to raise crops again because we have met with failures.

LEWIS GABRIEL.

Bangor, Sask.

Note.—As the above letter was not published with the promptness which Mr. Gabriel thought it demanded Mr. Gabriel wrote us again as follows:

"My article on the tariff not appearing I conclude that THE GUIDE is going to give us selected views not including anything which might hurt its own pet creeds; if so its value for me is annulled and I believe to the majority of the Grain Growers when they find out, which will not be long. It is getting too much of a day for a tyrant nor a tyro to permanently succeed. I can stand all the criticism you may offer, but no muzzling. I would regret—on account of the good you have, and might accomplish—to be obliged to move to your enemies' camp. I am no kid in the matters whereon I write, and sometimes notice your great ignorance on some things, but can endure all tyrrany. Some of the matter on agriculture you publish is childish; better leave it alone, unless you find an odd article with real newness and soundness. We are surfeited with teaching on farming. The "Mail Bag" is by far the best part you have, only it is small. Your leading article on tariff last week (Oct. 5) was very deceiving and lacking in sound logic. Your knowledge on different things seems too secondhand. You are not acquainted with first principles. Excuse my plain talking, I would not bother you only for the farmers' cause. Blind zeal will not succeed. You can easily see that as I am anxious to forward the farmers' cause and being confident that you are on the wrong track it would neither be logical nor benevolent in me to desist. With hope that you will be wise enough to guide the farmers' cause to triumph, I remain

LEWIS GABRIEL.

Bangor, Sask., Oct. 9.

P.S.—Mr. Partridge gave you a good kick re Horn. Your eulogy of the late King Edward was awfully out of place; what did he do to diminish oppression? And your admittance that you do not believe in socialism is a bad sign. Do not get mad.—L.G."

Note.—Mr. Gabriel reminds us of a recommendation that was once given to a young man in something like the follow-

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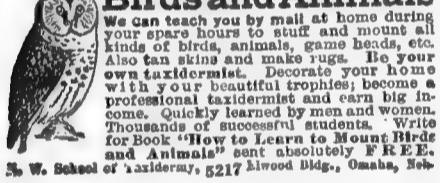
I passed my three remaining subjects (McGill Matric.), taking in Algebra 78 per cent., Geometry 95 per cent., Trigonometry 92 per cent.—H. J. McLeod, High River, Alta.

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ing terms: "He drinks to excess, gambles, is very profane, never tells the truth, is terribly ignorant and has disgusting manners, but otherwise he's a splendid fellow." Mad! No we don't get mad. If all our readers thought the same as Mr. Gabriel there would be no Guide. We are willing and glad to give both sides of a question and in spite of all our faults, so well set forth by Mr. Gabriel we shall continue the work we are doing. We extend our best wishes to Mr. Gabriel and hope he will devote his energies to helping his fellow farmers. The farmers are working in a great cause for the improvement of conditions. Anyone can criticize.—Ed.

AN APPRECIATION

Editor, Guide: It is some time since I said anything in The Guide, but I cannot refrain from telling you how much I appreciate our paper; and this last number, Oct. 5th, is a cracker-jack, not only for the splendid and explicit leading articles on the tariff question, and the numerous good and able letters, and the article headed, "What an American learned in England," the prominent notice of that very instructive and interesting work by Edward Porritt, "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada;" the suggestions as to the "Ottawa Delegation," but last, and not least, the splendid showing of Our Company, "The Grain Growers Grain Company." It is really good to read of their handling 1,100,000 bushels of grain in one week, which means \$275,000 more in the pockets of the farmers, instead of in the pockets of the elevator men; as I verily believe our Company has saved us 25 cents per bushel all round since it came into existence, and I cannot help smiling when I think of our enemies of the "Observer" class, wringing their hands and saying, "What is it all coming to? What are we going to do, as it looks as if very soon our occupation will be gone?" If it were any other class, I think I should pity them, but when I know it is the same men that gave the farmer 25 cents and even less some four years ago, and netted 65 cents and even more, my pity vanishes, and I feel they are getting their just desserts. More power to the G. G. G. Co. Crush the wretches if you possibly can. Give them no quarter, as they will give us none, if they again get the chance. Farmers support your own company. Now is the time to conquer the enemy. Like Napoleon at Waterloo, they have tumbled into their own trap. Keep them there.

CHAS. LUNN.
Jasmin, Sask.

BONUS THE FARMERS

Editor, GUIDE:—I noticed in one of the recent GUIDES where the manufacturers were bonused to the extent of one million dollars. Now I think it would only be just and right for the government to make a change and turn the bonus the other way, that is, to give it to the farmers for one year so that they could pay their debts to the implement men, for I think it is them that the farmers owe most to at the present time. I am glad to see the stand you are taking for Free Trade for I think it will be a blessing to farmers and also to the working man.

DAVID B. SIM.

Hearsleigh, Alta.

CASEY AT THE BAT

Although the season is over, this old baseball classic will undoubtedly delight many of our readers. It is acknowledged the premier ball-yard poem.

It looked extremely rocky for the Mudville nine that day;
The score stood two to four, with but an inning left to play.
So, when Cooney died at second, and Burrows did the same,
A pallor wreathed the features of the patrons of the game.

A straggling few got up to go, leaving there the rest,
With the hope which springs eternal within the human breast.
For they thought: "If only Casey could get a whack at that,"
They'd put up even money now, with Casey at the bat.

But Flynn preceded Casey, and likewise so did Blake,
And the former was a puddin', and the latter was a fake.
So on that stricken multitude a death-like silence sat,
For there seemed but little chance of Casey's getting to the bat.

But Flynn let drive a "single" to the wonderment of all,
And the much-despised Blakey "tore the cover off the ball."
And when the dust was lifted, and they saw what had occurred,
There was Blakey safe at second, and Flynn a huggin' third.

Then, from the gladdened multitude went up a joyous yell,
It rumbled in the mountain-tops, it rattled in the dell;
It struck upon the hillside and rebounded on the flat;
For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing to the bat.

There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped into his place;
There was pride in Casey's bearing, and a smile on Casey's face.
And when, responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his hat,
No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Casey at the bat.

Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt.
Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt;
Then while the New York pitcher ground the ball into his hip,
Defiance gleamed in Casey's eye, a sneer curled Casey's lip.

And now the leather covered sphere came hurling through the air,
And Casey stood a-watching it in haughty grandeur there.
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped—
"That ain't my style," said Casey.

"Strike one," the umpire said.

From the benches, black with people, there went up a muffled roar,
Like the beating of storm waves on a stern and distant shore.
"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted some one on the stand,
And it's likely they'd have killed him had not Casey raised a hand.

With a smile of Christian charity great Casey's visage shone;
He stilled the rising tumult; he bade the game go on;
He signaled to Sir Timothy, once more the spheroid flew;
But Casey still ignored it, and the umpire said, "Strike two."

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and echo answered "Fraud."
But one scornful look from Casey and the audience was awed.
They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain.
And they knew that Casey wouldn't let that ball go by again.

The sneer is gone from Casey's lip, his teeth are clenched in hate;
He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate.
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,
And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright;
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light.
And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children shout;
But there is no joy in Mudville—mighty Casey has struck out.

HUMBLING THE MACHINE

At the primary elections held in New Hampshire on September sixth, the insurgent candidate for governor won a sweeping victory over the nominee of the regulars; while the regular election held in Vermont on the same day was marked by a decisive reduction in the Republican vote. Here we have two additional indications of the nation-wide revolt of the people against the Taft-Aldrich-Cannon rule, or the rule of the interests and the machine. We are in the opening hours of a political revolution. The people are at length awakening.—Twentieth Century Magazine, for October.

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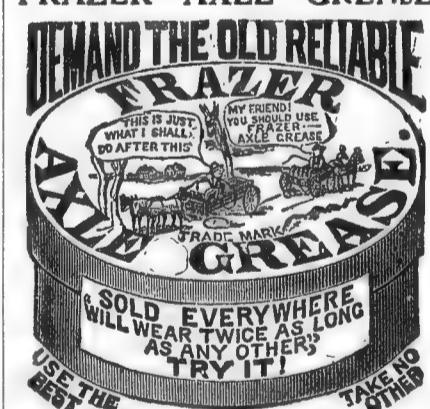
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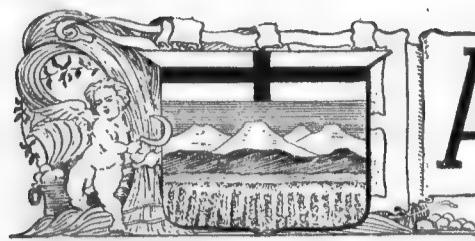
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This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

Official Circular No. 10

The annual convention is drawing closer and we must be prepared for same. As can be shown by correspondence recently received, the eyes of the world are on the organized farmers and it is up to us to make good. We have many problems to face during the next few months and possibly years, and we need the help of every farmer in Alberta in order to make good. What have you done during the year towards organization work? The next three months are the ones that count. Will you not devote two or three days towards helping with this movement. Just reflect for a few moments and realize what organization has meant for the farmers of the West. To the grain shipper it has meant a saving of many dollars on every car of grain he ships, and this has been secured not by advancing the cost to the consumer but simply by reducing the profits of the speculators. In Manitoba public elevators have been secured. We hope to get the same in Alberta at an early date. Here we are carrying on a big fight for fair freight rates to British Columbia so that the markets of that province can be secured. The promise has been made that the terminal elevator robbery shall be stopped, that the chilled meat industry shall be investigated and that the co-operative bills shall be passed. These are some of the questions now facing us. Are you going to help us with them?

Standing of Unions

Last month a statement was made that a list of the unions which had reported for 1910 would be given, in order to stimulate interest in the work. The figures here given are not vouched for as correct, but give approximate amounts sent in by the unions to date. In preparing this list I have only taken into consideration the cash receipts. Many of the unions have sent in their full list of members and have promised remittances later. These have not been taken into consideration here. As the list is a long one I am only giving the receipts for a few of the unions, but the balance are given as per their standing today. How will the standing be next month? Although the standing of the first fifty unions which have remitted to date are mentioned this time, possibly for the balance of the year, it will be as well to report on the first ten only in the circulars. The standing to date is as follows:

Cowley, \$36.50; Gadsby, \$33.00; Okotoks, \$32.50; Wheatland Centre, \$24.00; Keho, \$23.50; Claresholm, Five Mile, \$23.50; Provost, \$21.50; Claresholm, \$21.00; Summerview, \$20.50; Olds, \$20.00.

The other unions stand as follows:

Dewberry, Ovville, Galahad, Queenstown, East Clover Bar, Roseview, Ranfurly, Trenville, Edwell, Valley District, Tring, Hastings Coulee, Namao, Iron Springs, Melville, Beaumont, Mount Zion, Kasimir District, Kavanagh, Didsbury, Halkirk, Grainland, Sunnysdale, Gleichen, Penhold, Lowden Lake, Ethelwyn, Strome, Stainsleigh, Dalroy, Clarkeville, Pearce, Eckville, Botha, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Lakeford, Millet, York, Irma. Next month the standing of the first ten unions only will be given. Will you try to reach the position?

Incorporation

To many members it has seemed that better work could be done by the association if some simple Act of Incorporation was secured. It is felt that in many cases we are unable to carry on the work in an efficient manner on account of this lack. To others the need is not so apparent, so at the next convention this question will be once more up for discussion. At the last meeting of the board of directors I received instructions to draft something along the lines of the Act incorporating the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, so that the matter could be better discussed. A copy of the Saskatchewan Act has been secured and the following is made up therefrom:

An Act to incorporate the United Farmers of Alberta.

Whereas, the persons hereinafter named and others have associated themselves

together and formed a society under the name of "The United Farmers of Alberta."

And, whereas, the said persons have prayed to be incorporated under the name of "The United Farmers of Alberta" and it is expedient to grant their prayer:

Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta enacts as follows:

1. (Here will be given the names of the officers of the Association) and all other persons who are now or shall from time to time be and become members of the said society are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic under the name of "The United Farmers of Alberta" and by that name shall have, in addition to the powers which incorporation or bodies politic and corporate have under the Interpretation Act the power of acquiring and holding real property for the purpose for which the corporation is constituted and to alienate the same at pleasure.

2. The object of the society shall be to forward the interests of the farmers of Alberta in every honorable and legitimate way.

3. The society or a council or a committee or a board of directors elected by it shall have power from time to time to make bylaws, rules and regulations for the government of the society not inconsistent with any Act or law in force in Alberta.

3. The present constitution and bylaws of said association, shall be, until amended, the rules, bylaws and regulations of the said corporation and the present officers and directors shall hold office until their successors are appointed in accordance therewith; and the said corporation is hereby vested with all the assets and rights and made responsible for all the obligations and liabilities of the said association.

Amendments to Constitution

Section 25 of the Constitution, providing for life membership, was admitted at the last convention to be temporary only, and it was thought advisable to have a new section ready for the next convention. No amendments are yet to hand, but in the meantime the following is submitted for discussion. Possibly as a result before the time expires an amendment will be forthcoming. The constitution provides for all amendments or additions to same to be in the secretary's hands not less than sixty days before the annual convention. This means that the amendments must reach the secretary not later than November 10th next. Section 25 as at present worded does not answer the purpose for which it is required, and the following is given as a suggestion from which it may be possible to work out a new section:

"Any person may, by sending his name and address with \$12 to the Central Association, become a life member, but without convention privileges unless duly elected a delegate by a local union.

"There shall be three trustees to have charge of the life membership fund, who shall be appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the board of directors, who shall fix their remuneration.

"Two dollars of the life membership fee shall go to the general fund of the Central Association; ten dollars shall go into a trust fund to be invested by the trustees secured by the first mortgages on improved lands at 40 per cent. of their valuation. The interest only of the fund shall go into the general revenue of the Central Association.

"The trust funds shall be deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the life trust fund of the United Farmers of Alberta (incorporated) and shall only be withdrawn at the order of the trustees.

"The trustees shall give security by bonds, satisfactory to the executive, as provided for in the Trustees Ordinance.

"They shall present to the directors, who shall present it to the annual meeting, a report showing the amount of the fund, expense and net revenue.

"The trustees shall elect a chairman and secretary-treasurer from among themselves.

"The trustees shall issue a certificate

to each life member. These shall be numbered consecutively."

If a section after this plan was adopted it would also be necessary to add a further clause to Section 23, to read as follows: "By becoming a life member as provided in section 25, and paying the annual fee to the local union where they reside."

Boring Deep Wells

At the request of Blackfoot Union the following resolution is submitted for consideration:

"That the Department of Public Works be requested to provide a bounty to lessen the cost of boring deep wells, the present cost being prohibitive. Our dependence on surface wells and sloughs is limiting our efforts at stock raising besides providing excellent fever traps for human beings. These same wells and sloughs are also yearly getting more shallow and altogether less to be depended upon."

In discussing this resolution I think it would be as well to keep in mind the last annual report received from the Department of Public Works, which reads as follows:

"In my last report reference was made to our endeavors to assist settlers, so far as possible, who were experiencing great difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of water. Generally speaking, the water supply in the province is good. There are, however, sections of the southern and eastern portions of the province where considerable difficulty is being experienced in obtaining water. I might point out that drilling is generally done upon road allowances, where if water is obtained, the well is of service to the adjacent community, and the operations determine if water is available and at what depth; operations being more in the nature of tests to determine if water is available, than to provide a supply for all settlers from the revenue of the province, which would be altogether too large an undertaking. In addition to the public wells a number of private wells were drilled where settlers were prepared to meet all the expenses, the use of drilling machine being supplied free by the department."

While it may be argued, and rightly too, that the resolution deals with a different matter entirely, still it will not be amiss to know just what the government is going in this direction.

Lumber Supply

Summerview Union forwarded the following resolution for consideration:

"Resolved that the U.F.A. executive be asked to consider whether the government can be induced to establish a commission to control the lumber industry of the province and to prevent exorbitant prices being charged, or whether the U.F.A. should establish lumber mills of its own."

Interchange of Farm Produce

I am constantly in receipt of enquiries for oats, potatoes and hay, and so far practically nothing has been listed for sale. Those members who have quantities, not less than carload lots, for sale will confer a great favor by sending in a list at once so that the members making enquiries can be supplied with their names. At present the shortage seems particularly to be in oats and potatoes and I have at least a dozen enquiries on hand asking for information as to where these two commodities can be secured. Kindly therefore send in your lists so that the members requiring this information can be supplied. Specific enquiries have been received from two members who wish to secure sheep on shares or to purchase outright. From a member who has hay and pasture for at least 100 horses for the winter. From a member having 100 tons of first class and 200 tons of second class wild hay for sale.

Mention was also made some time ago as to some districts being in need of assistance in securing seed grain. So far only one response has been received, and to show what is required the following extract from a letter recently received is given:—"I have been instructed by this Union to report to you concerning government aid in regard to seed grain.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President: JAMES BOWER - Red Deer

Vice-President: W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary

Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. FREAM - Innisfail

Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

District Directors:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mielecki, Calgary.

We are perfectly in accord with the idea of the southern farmer getting his seed from the northern one, but would say that there is a large tract of country around here where we have had no crop at all and consequently there will be quite a number of farmers that will have no money to buy seed as they have not been long here, this year being only the second year for some of them. We would be pleased if you would put the matter before the Unions, especially in the southern part, and see how many are in favor of the government furnishing seed. If the government was to furnish the money in some way we believe the farmers could get seed probably at less cost than if the government got same direct."

Ottawa Delegation

The movement in favor of sending a huge delegation to Ottawa to present the views of the farmers of Canada on the tariff situation is proceeding apace. The executive of the Dominion Grange has sent out instructions to each of the local granges to appoint a delegate to go to Ottawa. The officers of the Canadian Council of Agriculture are also considering the matter, the idea being, if possible, to have a delegation from every province in the Dominion meet in Ottawa for one or two days and discuss matters pertaining to the needs of farmers throughout the Dominion, and then demand a very substantial reduction in the tariff. Further information will be sent out as soon as it is received, possibly about the end of this month. In the meantime, however, we would like an expression of opinion from all the Unions on this subject.

Other matters of importance will be up for consideration during the next three months and you will be duly apprised of same. I would only point out that now is the time to get busy and would appeal for your most cordial co-operation to keep the work of the association going. The officers are at your disposal. Send in the subject of moment to you, and if it can be done we will assist you.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM,
Secretary.

Innisfail, Alta., Oct. 12.

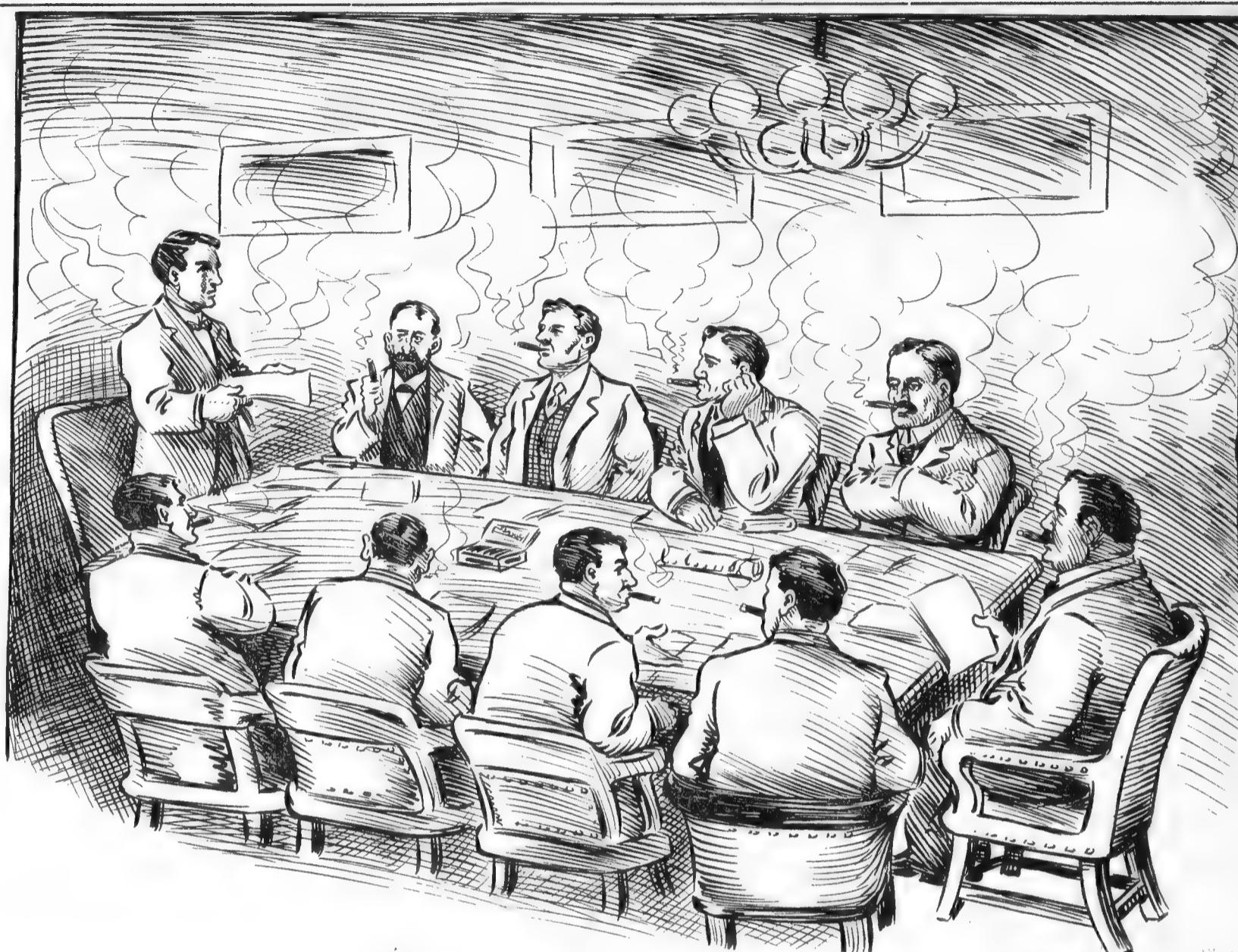
PREVENTION OF FIRES

Following up the appeal made by the members of Cowley Union in the matter of the preservation of the timber and the prevention of forest fires in the foothills, the whole case was presented to the Hon. Frank Oliver with a request that he would give the matter his consideration. The following answer has now been received from him.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo with regard to the preservation of timber and the prevention of fire on the head waters of streams in the foothills and mountains.

"In reply I beg to say that the department has made every effort in the past to cope with this serious difficulty and have met with a certain measure of success, but in order to make the staff connected with this branch of the work more competent to adequately protect the great resources in this part of the Dominion the superintendent of Forestry has been instructed to make a thorough investigation into this matter and is now, or will shortly be, in the West to look into this question thoroughly. Upon his report being received the Department will then be in a better position to take more definite action.

"Your representations will be kept in mind and will be given every consider-



P.S.—Resolution submitted to Local Grain Growers' Association : *Resolved*—“That be the official Cigar of the Grain Growers' Association.”—*Resolved unanimously.*

BUCK-EYES

ation when the matter is being finally dealt with.”

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) FRANK OLIVER.”

ALBERTA WAS THERE

The great International Dry Farming Congress, held at Spokane, Washington, on Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6, was a complete triumph for the province of Alberta, and showed most conclusively that it is quite possible for the farmers of Alberta to bear away the laurels from the more experienced neighbors to the south. Alberta was well represented at this congress and occupied the limelight not only with the exhibits of grain, but also in the exhibits of live stock. The number of delegates from Alberta totalled ninety-three, which was the largest representation of any single state or province, with the exception of the State of Montana. The delegates from Southern Alberta made a strong bid for the 1912 congress to meet in Lethbridge, and there is every possibility that they will be successful. The trophies captured by Alberta included the big trophy for the best state exhibit on the grounds, this being a handsome silver cup, valued at \$250. Individual prizes were won as follows:

Winter Wheat—1, H. Bates, Macleod; 2, W. Damon, Macleod; 3, W. J. Glass, Macleod. Spring Wheat, 1, C. Clark, Macleod; 2, P. C. H. Primrose, Macleod; 3, N. Tallinger, Claresholm. Oats, 1, W. J. Glass, Macleod; 2, P. A. Switzer, Lamcombe, Barley, 1, W. J. Glass, Macleod; 2, H. Mackintosh, Macleod. Sheaf of Spring Wheat, 1, E. A. Wintermute, Macleod; 2, A. Perry, Cardston. Sheaf of Oats, 1, A. Perry, Cardston; 2, R. R. Coffey, Macleod. Potatoes, 2, Maunsell Bros., Macleod; 3, A. Perry, Cardston. Sheaf of Timothy, 2, A. Perry, Cardston. Sheaf of Native Grass, 1, A. Perry, Cardston. Sheaf of Brome Grass, 1, A. Perry, Cardston. Display of Grasses, 1,

A. Perry, Cardston. Best display of grass and forage crop, 1, Cardston Board of Trade; 2, A. Perry, Cardston. Best individual exhibit of grain from summer fallow land, A. Perry, Cardston. Best general exhibit of agricultural products by a commercial body, 2, Cardston Board of Trade. Best display of threshed grain, 1, Macleod Board of Trade. Best display of wheat, 2, Macleod Board of Trade. Best county display, 2, Macleod.

George Lane, of Pekisko, near High River, the largest horse breeder in Alberta, also upheld the honors for the province in live stock. He had a string of eleven Percheron horses, which he entered in thirteen different classes, winning thirteen first prizes and two seconds, and the grand challenge cup for the best exhibit of heavy horses. This was in competition with some of the largest horse breeders in the Western States.

DOING GOOD WORK

The members of Rawdonville Union have been instrumental in organizing an Agricultural society in this district and we believe that if other Unions would follow suit it would be a great boost to Alberta. The crop prospects in this district are exceptionally good for the season, and the majority of the farmers will thresh seed wheat and oats. Root crops are also good. Railroad grading is in full swing here now and everything points to a glorious farming district and thriving towns along the G.T.P.

R. MUIR RAE, Secretary.
Rawdonville.

HELPING ORGANIZATION WORK

The last regular meeting of Queenstown Union was not so well attended as usual on account of the stormy weather at that time. It was decided

to hold regular meetings every second and fourth Saturday in the month, alternating in the two school houses, Pioneer and Queenstown. The telephone question was discussed at length, that is, the matter of having the government telephone extended to Queenstown as soon as it is connected with Cluny. A petition will no doubt be presented to the government for telephone extension before long. Outlook for new organizations south of here is good and our president and myself will endeavor to visit and organize these points as soon as farming operations are over for the season.

J. GLAMBECK, Secretary.
Milo.

A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

The picnic held by the members of Kasimir District Union on Sept. 27 was a huge success, even if we failed to secure a speaker as an additional attraction. We met at the school house at 1.30 p.m. and the sports began about 3 o'clock. The sports consisted of horse races, foot races, tug-of-war and ball game, and lasted until about five, when the gentlemen began to make preparations for lunch. The understanding was that all the work was to be done by the men, but when the time came for making tea and getting the table in order they speedily found out that it was necessary to call on our ever ready and capable helper and stand-by, Miss Walker, to give them a hand with the work and put on the finishing touches. But, nevertheless, the lunch was a very dainty one, the ladies being served first and the gallant gentlemen waiting on table. After lunch had been cleared away the meeting was called to order about 7.30 by President Easter, and a musical and literary program filled the first part of the evening, after which we listened to very interesting addresses by Mr. G. A. Bullinger and Rev. Simp-

son. At the close of the speeches the president called for people wishing to join the Union, and two more entered their names on the roll book as members. The general impression is that the meeting made a good impression on the outside farmers, of which nearly 100 were present, and we hope for good returns in the near future. The meeting then closed by singing the National Anthem.

Rosemead. W. E. PATE, Secretary.

SEE THE
H.B.K.
BRAND
BUCKSKIN
Cloth Shirt
Replaced Free of
Charge to you
if it Rips.
Your Dealer Sells Them

SHIP ME
Your NEW LAID EGGS & BEST of DAIRY BUTTER. I pay HIGHEST PRICES. None but the BEST purchased.
ALEX. COOPER 350 Portage Avenue WINNIPEG Man.

PARLIAMENT MEETS NOV. 17

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—The third session of the eleventh parliament of Canada has been summoned to meet on Thursday, Nov. 17. This decision was reached today by the cabinet council, and proclamation calling the members together will be contained in this week's issue of the Gazette.

This will mean four weeks of work before the Christmas holidays or about sufficient time to clear off preliminaries, organize committees and get everything in complete running order. The estimates are at the present time in course of preparation in all departments, and it is anticipated that Hon. Mr. Fielding will be able to lay the main estimates and public accounts blue book on the table shortly after parliament opens. This will give the house something to do from the beginning.

Although the government's legislative program for the session is not yet definitely drafted, it is known that the sessional agenda will be fairly heavy. At the same time, however, there should not be in the legislation anything of a very contentious nature, and it is expected that prorogation can be easily reached before the departure of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues for the imperial conference next May in London.

The session will be the last one before the next general election and it may be expected that the opposition will prolong it to a considerable extent with a view of getting campaign material. Outside of the tariff question, however, which will probably come in for considerable debate, there should be no subject likely to provoke any long partisan discussion such as was the naval question last session.

Control of Terminal Elevators

One of the principal bills which will come up will be the finance minister's measure for the revision of the Banking act, postponed from last year. This, however, should not provoke any partisan debate. Another important item of government legislation will be in connection with the proposal for government control of terminal elevators, as already outlined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his tour of western Canada. It is understood that a bill will be modelled along the lines of the Minnesota act dealing with grain elevators.

Questions of transportation will also be large on the sessional program. These will include the question of the government's policy in regard to the construction and operation of the Hudson Bay railway; the deepening of the Welland canal; the carrying out of the government's policy of constructing a 35-foot channel in the St. Lawrence up to Montreal and a provision for the proposed international tribunal for the control of railway rates on international traffic.

Tariff Situation

The tariff situation and the promised trade negotiations with the United States will undoubtedly be a brief matter for consideration from the standpoint of party politics, outside, of course, of the usual exploitation of alleged scandals hatched in public accounts committee.

In regard to the tariff question it is of course difficult to forecast as yet with any authority the result of the present movement for better trade relations with the States or for a lowering of the tariff in accordance with the demands from Western Canada. These matters have to be still carefully considered by the government. In the matter of trade negotiations with the United States it is understood that preliminary correspondence looking to a resumption of the negotiations as left off last spring will be exchanged within the next few days between Ottawa and Washington. Data as to the various aspects of Canadian trade with the United States is now being secured and is being analyzed by Messrs. Fielding and Paterson, who will have charge of the negotiations with the United States representatives. In any event it is not expected that any definite trade agreement can be reached without somewhat prolonged negotiations. Conferences between the representatives of the two countries will probably be held at Ottawa and Washington next month, Hon.

To the Readers of The Guide

YOU who have been reading The Grain Growers' Guide and following the work which the united Grain Growers of the West have been doing, should be able to appreciate the changes which have taken place in the past few years in the interest of the farmers. Any of you who marketed grain a few years ago remember the unsatisfactory conditions which then existed. You will recall the spread of 6c. to 10c. a bushel between the prices of street and track grain, the wide spread between the different grades, the difficulties in the way of securing accurate weights and grades and the absolute weakness of the farmers against the powerful interests which then controlled the situation. While these conditions have not absolutely disappeared, they have been greatly changed for the better. The spread between the prices of street and track grain has disappeared and the spread between the grades has been reduced. The Elevator Companies are offering the farmers terms they never thought of offering before, and the farmer is now able to have the grading of his grain carefully checked and be more certain of getting what is his own.

To you, who have been reading The Guide the cause of this change will be plain. The change commenced when the Farmers' Company was started and has continued ever since. This Company has set an example which others have had to follow. Farmers from all parts of the West, many of whom have no financial interest in the Company and others who have not as yet shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, have written us, stating that they received \$25 to \$50 a car more for their grain last year on account of the Farmers' Company being in business.

Now, it is plain, if these better prices and more satisfactory conditions are to last and continue to improve, the Farmers' Company must be strongly supported and a Company which has done what this Company has done, is certainly worth supporting. Not only should it be supported for what it has done but also for what it hopes to do. You are informed through The Guide of the many places where improvements can still be made in the grain market. We need Public Owned Terminals, we need a Sample Market and the Grain Growers' Grain Company is doing whatever it can to effect these improvements. Besides, the Co-operative movement is only started. What the Company has done for the farmer in the grain business, it can do for him in other lines. All that is needed is the united support of greater numbers.

Don't pass your own Company if you want the highest returns for your grain. The large volume of business they are doing enables them to sell at the highest prices and their Duplicate Sampling and Grading Department and their Claims Department give you perfect protection. The strongest proof of the satisfaction the Company is giving is the ever increasing volume of the business it is doing.

One thing more—ALWAYS REMEMBER that every car of grain you send to the Farmers' Company increases their power to get higher prices for you and brings us near the time when we can get full value for all that is produced on the farm. We are here to look after your interests. If you want any information regarding the markets, or shipping your grain, we shall be pleased to write you.

**Grain Growers' Grain Company
LIMITED**
CALGARY **WINNIPEG**

Mr. Fielding wrote this week to Secretary of State Knox of the United States, stating that the Canadian government was now ready to resume negotiations. Mr. Knox's reply has not yet been received. It is expected that the first conference will be held in Ottawa within a fortnight or so.

Canada Must Reap Benefit

The proposals of the Mother Country have not yet been definitely formulated, but it is especially assured that Canada will seek to obtain more favorable terms for such natural products as fish, coal and other minerals, timber and agricultural products entering the United States from Canada.

The American authorities will probably seek to get better terms for the manufacturers on certain lines, such as agricultural implements. Something may be conceded by Canada. One thing certain is that Canada will agree to no bargains which do not give the Dominion a substantial benefit and which does not endanger the industrial interests in this country.

CLEANSING POLITICAL LIFE

Maine has swept the Bourbons from the seats of the mighty. Arkansas has declared for general popular sovereignty in voting to imbed Direct Legislation in her constitution. Arizona has declared for the party pledged to Direct Legislation and now the great Pacific State of Washington has registered her vote against the rule of the bosses and corporations. The magnificent victory won by Judge Poindexter is especially gratifying. The Twentieth Century has aggressively supported Mr. Poindexter as it has supported Senator La Follette, because he has proved himself loyal to the people and to the demands of free and just government. He is a statesman after the order of Jefferson and Lincoln; a man for the hour. We do not doubt but what the corruptionists and machine men in the party will strive to defeat him in the legislature, but we doubt if this is a year in which the forces of corruption and reaction can win, even though backed by the power of great wealth, and perfect organization.—Twentieth Century Magazine.

DIRECT LEGISLATION WIN

The friends of Direct Legislation have won another signal victory in the recent election for delegates to the convention to frame a constitution for Arizona, the day being carried by the Democrats, who have pledged themselves to imbed the Initiative and Referendum in the constitution. The Republicans who were defeated had refused this concession.

IMPORTED STALLIONS

Mr. J. B. Hogate's (Brandon) late importation of Clydesdale Shire and Percheron stallions landed on Sept. 3rd, and all are doing well. In his selection of Clydesdales, he did not deviate from his former custom, as everyone bought is conspicuous for size and quality. A number of Shires were secured, to fulfil the requirements of some old Ontario customers. Besides increasing the number of three and four year old Percherons of former purchases, he bought an even dozen two-year-old stud colts. These are the best lot of the age and breed that has ever been brought to the country.

Mr. F. Lee Norton, who has been general manager of the J. I. Case Co. for seven years, and one of the directors, was elected treasurer to succeed Mr. C. L. McIntosh who died in Naples last March. Other recent changes are the placing of Mr. Lewis P. Strang of New York City and formerly with the Buick and other concerns, in charge of the Case racing crew. Hereafter, the Case car will be run in the racing meets and endurance runs. G. B. Voorheis has been appointed advertising manager.

Many farmers suffered severe loss in a prairie fire near Hazelridge, Man. J. N. McDonald of Klondike, who was badly burned in an attempt to save his stacks, is in the hospital in Winnipeg.

Action has been taken by the federal ministry of Australia to establish penny postage throughout the Commonwealth.

The G.T.P. telegraph system has been completed between Fort William and Edmonton.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS

The annual report of the Department of Public Works of Alberta for the year 1909 has now been printed, and it is interesting to note the progress which has been made in the different branches. The report states that the large influx of population to outlying districts has been in a large measure responsible for the increase in the work, and in view of the railway extension in many parts of the province new conditions are constantly being presented and new sections of the country are being opened. The endeavor has been made to extend main roads, build bridges where possible and install ferries as far as possible to meet the traffic demands as a means of meeting the present requirements. Recognizing the necessity of increasing the weight and strength of structures to provide for the increased size and weight of threshing and traction engines in the country, all structures were built with this end in view, and all existing old steel bridges were examined and a notice placed thereon to show the load they are capable of carrying.

The total number of bridges constructed during the year were 235, of which 219 were built of timber, and in addition 95 bridges were repaired or reconstructed. The total number of steel bridges in the province is 117, of which thirteen were built last year.

The report further states that the policy of the department in reference to road improvement is that the department open up and improve, as far as possible, main roads, the local improvement districts being responsible for the improvement of side roads. It is gratifying to note that many of the districts are taking hold and endeavoring to cooperate with the department in carrying out a uniform system of road making. An effort has been made to point out to local organizations the importance of carrying out a uniform system of road making and a bulletin in connection with the construction of roads has been prepared and will be issued to local improvement districts, general road foremen and any others interested in the road improvement question throughout the province. During the year 32 ferries were operated in the various parts of the province, an increase of six for the year.

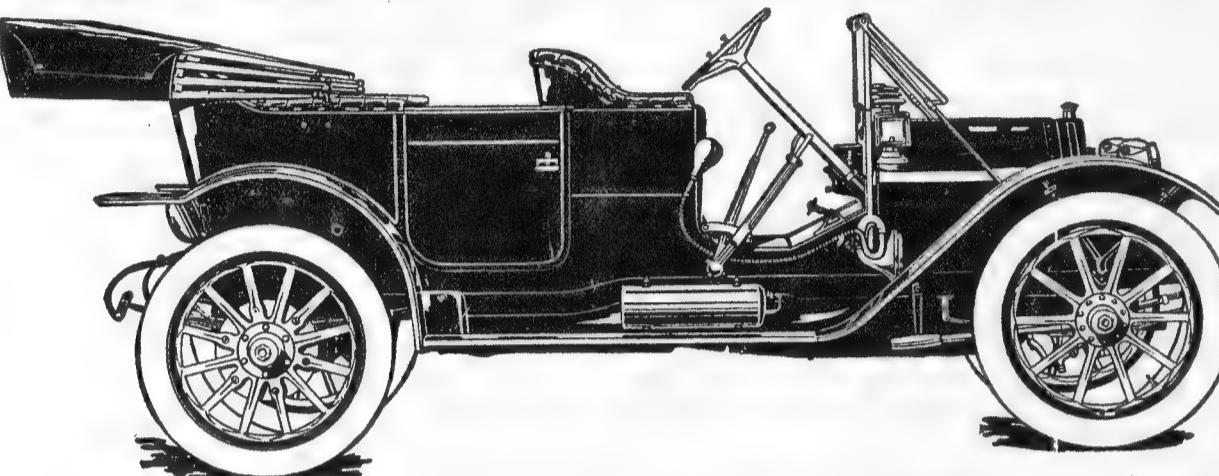
Four hundred and eighty-five miles of fireguard were plowed during the year, this being considerably less than the mileage the year previous. This is taken as evidence that in view of the rapid settlement, improvement of roads and extension of irrigation, the amount of fireguarding in the future will gradually decrease.

An effort is also being made to assist settlers, as far as possible, who were experiencing great difficulty in obtaining adequate supply of water. Generally speaking the water supply of the province is good. There are, however, sections in the southern and eastern portions of the province where difficulty has been experienced in securing water. The drilling has generally been done on road allowances where, if water is obtained, the well is of service to the adjacent community, and the operations determine if water is obtainable and at what depth, the operations being more in the nature of tests than to supply water for all the settlers. Twenty wells were sunk and a fairly good supply of water was secured in seventeen. In addition to the public wells a number of private wells were drilled where settlers were prepared to meet all the expenses, the use of drilling machine being supplied free by the department.

It was thought advisable, in order to protect the public and to safeguard life, that a more efficient method of construction of steam boilers should be planned. With this object in view a ruling for the construction and inspection of steam boilers was adopted by the department with good results. In addition to this a conference was organized between the inspectors of Alberta and Saskatchewan with a view of formulating uniform boiler rules for the two provinces.

The coal mine branch statistics show a steady development of the mining industry of the province, the total output for 1909 being 2,174,329 tons as against 1,845,000 the year previous,

Chalmers MOTOR CARS



THE CHALMERS "30" TOURING CAR, \$2300.00

Carries Five Passengers. Complete with top, windshield, Bosch magneto, gas tank, tire irons.

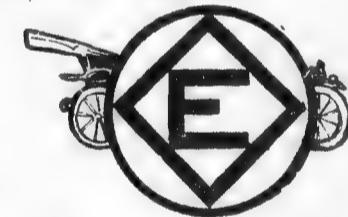
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A CAR that could win from a field of competitors in the Glidden Tour is the best car for this western country—and that's what a Chalmers 30 Touring Car did. It's just the car for prairie roads. So perfect, so solid is it in its construction that it rides into hollows as a perfect whole—a solid car. Rides down the declivity and up the ascent with the easy motion of a Pullman. Only a car that can take its roads in that manner, good and bad alike, could hope to win in the grinding test of the Glidden Tour—especially in competition with cars that sell at double its price.

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The longer you drive one the more you appreciate its many sterling merits—qualities that are not surpassed in the highest priced cars—and lacking even, in many of them. A Chalmers grips its power quickly be it ever so little, answers immediately and is away on the instant.



We Invite You to Prove the Superiority of these Splendid Cars

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The 1911 Demonstrating Car is in the garage. If you are interested in automobiles, we'll count it no trouble at all to give you a most searching demonstration of its merits.

Garage corner of Graham and Carlton

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WINNIPEG

CANADA

which shows an increase of 17.85 per cent. During the year 32 new mines were opened and eight abandoned; the number of mines now in operation being 121.

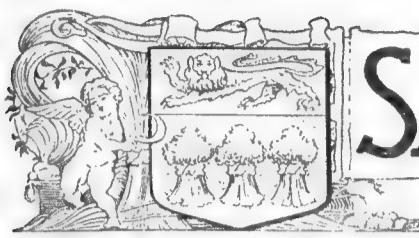
With reference to building construction during the year, reference is made to the fact that the erection of steel and masonry work in connection with the parliament buildings at Edmonton, has been carried on with success. Sever-

al other public buildings were started in various parts of the province.

Work of the Local Improvement Branch shows a steady increase and at the end of the year there were 188 small local improvement districts fully organized and carrying on business in the province, fourteen new districts having been organized during the year.

The telephone branch also called for a large amount of work, and construc-

tion of new lines was carried on all over the province. In all 793 miles of long distance toll lines were constructed, nine new exchanges and fifteen new over the province. In all 793 miles of long distance toll lines were constructed, nine new exchanges and fifteen new toll offices were opened, while extensions and additions were made to fifteen existing exchanges rendered necessary through growth.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN "DRY" FARMING

Upon the Dry Farming Congress recently held at Spokane, Wash., the scientific eye of the agricultural world has been fixed. Alberta and Saskatchewan had large delegations in attendance.

One thing clearly brought out at both the exhibition and the congress was—That while United States has many million acres of land that has always been considered arid and waste, there is a systematic soil culture now discovered which is adapted to those desert parts; and which will make them suitable for fruitful and prosperous homes. In the cultivation of the soil as in other matters there is that which is best, the discovery and application of which to the varying states and provinces of the agricultural world seems to be the object of the promoters of the Dry Farming Congress.

One remarkable thing seemed to impress itself upon Saskatchewan delegates, viz: The thing professors of the different colleges kept presenting in ever varying forms, as if it were a new discovery, was the very system of soil cultivation practised in Saskatchewan for the last fifteen or twenty years, and which has made Saskatchewan famous. This system discovered almost by accident in some localities, assisted in others by Angus McKay of Indian Head experimental farm, has been many times criticized as a system of soil robbery; and those who practised it, as plunderers; and a system that must ultimately fail and be superseded by some other more laborious system. Now most all the learned professors in the United States are applauding and advocating it in every conceivable and extravagant form according to results obtained from two or three years experiments at some government or railway experimental station.

Frequently statements and findings of one professor are challenged by another professor of equal eminence. But the old pioneer farmer of twenty-eight or thirty years standing in Saskatchewan, who perhaps has taken up a farm which had been abandoned in earlier days because it was considered too dry and unprofitable, and who has under our accident system of plowing previous to June 20th., and keeping clean by thorough cultivation during the rest of the summer, succeeded in producing forty bushels of wheat per acre the following year, and almost as good a crop the year after on stubble without plowing. That is, seventy bushels of wheat per acre in the three year rotation, viz; Summer-fallowing, plowing early and deep, frequent surface cultivation, followed with two crops. I say the man who has done this for twenty-five or thirty years, and this year, the driest of many, on his poorest land produced forty-five bushels per acre, can afford to listen quietly to carping critics and smile at juvenile dry farming experiments. It is painful to him, however, to drive through the country and see men plowing in the fall and spring and sowing thereon, often reaping only wind, he knowing that the same land treated on the previously outlined plan would give a bountiful crop.

Benefit Will Result

On the whole, doubtless the Dry Farming Congress will result in tremendous benefit to the arid belts in the United States from adopting our methods; and the pioneers of Saskatchewan's successful plan can now feel gratified that the system they discovered and applied without the aid of professors is now being adopted by the best students in the agricultural world, and the Canadian people should honor the men who discovered and applied that which is best in soil cultivation, which has made Canada the bread basket of the world.

The Dry Farming Congress was silent on the marketing problems of the grain producer. The cheapening of food supplies by increasing yields was emphasized; but not one word on the relative values of what the farmer produces and what he consumes. The advantage that would accrue to the farmer for producing twice as much grain per acre twice as cheap would be the satisfaction he would have of working a little longer and harder to handle the increased crop for less pay in

an attempt to supply cities and towns with cheaper food. No attempt was made to discuss equitable relative values, or how to secure farmers the ideal conditions and positions they are entitled to, and necessary for the nation to reach its proper status. The law of competition is still to prevail. Farmers are to sell cheap and cheaper products, while under a high tariff law he is to buy from cities and towns manufactured products at higher and higher prices. Farmers are to sell in open competition with a whole world their ideal to cheapen food products; while cities are to live under a protective tariff with high prices for manufacturers as their ideal.

True, it was declared that the farmer was the gentleman of the world. His business required more skill for success than any other, and he would eventually become the lord of the land. But no road to the goal was pointed out except growing more and cheaper foods. So Saskatchewan Grain Growers must persevere again lead off into the deeper problems of agricultural economics in order that there may be not only more wheat per acre grown but more equitable

as a whole. Other provinces are interested in timber supplies, minerals, fisheries and agriculture. Saskatchewan's wealth to-day, is in the top 10 inches of her soil.

Farmers own the same, their interests are paramount.

Concerted action wisely controlled will bring results.

SEPTEMBER FEES

Pengarth	56 members	\$28.00
Oxbow	28 "	14.00
Narrow Lake ..	8 "	4.15
Kinistino	26 "	13.00
Valparaiso.....	2 "	1.00
Dalmeny	17 "	8.50
Last River.....	18 "	9.00
St. Paul	23 "	11.50
Parkman	2 "	1.00
Excelsior	4 "	2.00
Narrow Lake ..	10 "	5.00
Oliver	33 "	16.50
Lashburn	31 "	15.50
Starview.....	15 "	7.50
273 members, \$136.65		
Five Highest		
Pengarth	56 members	
Oliver	33 "	

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
E.N. HOPKINS, Moose Jaw

President:
F. M. GATES - Fillmore

Vice-President:
J. A. MURRAY - Wapella

Secretary-Treasurer
FRED. W. GREEN - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Gseen, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

District Directors:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleston; George Boerma, North Battleford.

membership fees varying from \$10 to \$500, with bylaws and penalties which enable them to say, "You must" to their members. Our great weakness is that there is nothing binding or cementing us together. We are not commercial, not political, not religious; and yet we are all combined.

The Life Membership is designed to give a binding and cementing influence, with permanence. The fee is not large. Twelve dollars makes you a Life Member. The fund cannot be spent. Only invested and the interest used for the activities of the Association. Nothing will give us power quicker than numbers and funds intelligently applied. If our local associations were all to become disorganized on Dec. 31st the Grain Growers' Association would still be a strong organization, as it has a larger body of men as Life Members than there were annual members at its first annual meeting, and they have a permanent fund ensuring a steady income for all time. Now we want to increase our Life Membership, and in order to encourage the associations, a prominent Life Member has offered the following prizes, viz., \$35, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, to the six associations sending in the largest number of Life Members at \$12 each between the date of this circular and Dec. 31st of this year. All money should be sent direct to F. W. Green, Box No. 308, Moose Jaw. Remit by P.O. money order, express order or bank draft. Now, if you want the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan to become permanently powerful, go in and win.

We take this method because we do not believe in putting on the road an army of canvassers at great expense to pull people in. We want the work to be carried on by the spontaneous efforts of the people themselves. Just think of what can be done if every association will take this matter up enthusiastically. If only three hundred of our locals would send in ten Life Members each, that would mean three thousand Life Members, with a trust fund of \$30,000, which sum, taken at six per cent. per annum, would yield an annual income of \$1,800.

We earnestly solicit the hearty cooperation of every local association in the interests of our Life Membership, and trust you will be able to secure one of the prizes offered. Always state definitely the name of the Life Member, his postoffice address, and the association to which he belongs.

F. W. GREEN, Secretary.

ON TO OTTAWA

To our Members:-

It has been suggested to the executive of this association that it is most likely that a very strong representation will be made to the Dominion government during the coming session of parliament by those in favor of maintaining the present high tariff or a higher one. Also by those who wish to retard the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, or are opposed to its ownership and operation by the government. Likewise government ownership of the terminal elevators.

Therefore it is proposed that a monster delegation of farmers should proceed to Ottawa by special train containing representatives of all our local associations to confront such representations with a force equally powerful, and to assure the Dominion government that the Grain Growers of the West and the farmers of the East are not a few disgruntled cranks, but a large representative body of intelligent, independent yeomen upon whom they can rely to support them in any endeavor they may make to legislate in their favor. This would cost a large amount of money in the aggregate, far beyond the means of the Central Association, but would not be much on each local. No doubt a special rate or train can be arranged for.

Will you kindly bring this matter before your local association and let us know what your members think of it, and what they think the best method of equalizing the cost. Please let us hear from you as early as possible. The delegation would likely go some time in December. Kindly do not write about more than one subject on one sheet. Do not mix organization tour and Ottawa delegation correspondence as these go on different files.

F. W. GREEN, Secretary.

relative value established by which the farmer can exchange that which his skill and energy has produced from his acres; for more and better manufactured products, that less may go into the mountain side mansions of cities and towns, and more be returned for the upbuilding of farmer and farm.

This all makes it necessary that the Grain Growers' Association should increase its membership, increase its knowledge, and so increase its power so that after making the discovery of that which ought to be it may also be able to make the application.

F. W. GREEN.

SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS

(As viewed by Hugh McKellar)

Saskatchewan farmers, in numbers, influence, wealth and enterprise, far outstrip any other class, profession or calling in the province, yes, all other classes combined. This was demonstrated by the delegations which waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his Western tour in August last. The Grain Growers, all farmers, were the only organized body that presented in a clear cut, tangible form, public questions and public matters of the day, for consideration. Addresses from cities and towns were all formal documents, voicing loyalty to the Crown, pleasure in having Sir Wilfrid with us, and wishing him bon voyage, etc.

But the farmers got right down to business, and submitted resolutions on the tariff, the Hudson Bay railway, terminal elevators and chilled meat industry, all of which called for action by the Dominion government, for the benefit of farmers directly, and therefore indirectly, for the benefit of the province

Lashburn 31 members
Oxbow 28 "
Kinistino 26 "

Some of the fees appearing for September actually belong to August, but as Mr. Brown was absent during the latter part of August these fees have been credited in September.

(F. W. G.).

This makes no change in our Marathon.

Fees Received for August

Long Lake.....	16 members	\$ 8.00
New Ottawa	11 "	5.50
Annaheim	2 "	1.00
Waldron	2 "	1.00
Swarthmore	15 "	7.50
Phippen	5 "	2.50
Glasston	12 "	6.00
Bridgeford	4 "	2.00
Orcadia	4 "	2.00
Pioneer	3 "	1.50
North Melfort	31 "	15.50
Neary	21 "	10.50
126		\$63.00

Also \$1.00 paid in at this office as membership to the Association, making \$64.00, and 128 members.

Five Highest

North Melfort	31 members
Neary	21 "
Long Lake.....	16 "
Swarthmore	15 "
Glasston	12 "

JOIN FOR LIFE

Farmers need an intelligent organization, as dignified and as well equipped as that representing any other interest. The associations of grocers, manufacturers, lumber dealers, travellers' associations, boards of trade, grain exchanges, and a host of others all have

MR. LAWRENCE ENTHUSIASTIC

I wish to make a proposal to your executive and members of the Grain Growers' Association. If the executive of our Association, together with the executives of Manitoba and Alberta could make arrangements with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government to meet the farmers Dec. 6th, or any time after that, as the eastern excursions start generally on Dec. 1st, and if he would agree to the time asked for, you might be able to make a deal with the railway company to secure tickets for each delegate for the term of the excursion, with the privilege of stopping off any place in the eastern provinces. If that could be arranged

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUES

we could get a larger delegation, for there is a great number of farmers up here who wish to visit their friends in the east if they could get the privilege of stopping at any place they wished, either going or coming back from Ottawa.

What we want to do is to use every

means to secure a large delegation to meet the government at Ottawa and impress on them to rectify some of the wrongs that are now oppressing us. Each Grain Growers' Association ought to be notified as to the date each delegate should be in Winnipeg, where they would meet, and what railway they would take from Winnipeg to Ottawa. Also the date of meeting the government at Ottawa. Our association meets on the 10th inst. to elect delegates. I am going to do all I can to have two or three sent. I want to see all the executive officers of the three provinces there without fail. Hoping to hear from you soon.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.
Hanley, Sask.

FAVOR OTTAWA DELEGATION

Re the possible farmers' deputation to Ottawa in November, if there are any definite plans in hand with any idea of the probable cost of railway fare, we should be very glad to have them, so as to discuss the matter fully at our next meeting of Greenwood Association. There is a strong desire to send a local delegate if the cost is not too great. I suppose it is possible for a pooling rate for the whole of Saskatchewan to be arranged.

P. BERNARD SMITH.
Lloydminster, Sask.

WHAT ABOUT OTTAWA?

I am calling a meeting of the Hanley branch of the association for the purpose of talking over the matter of sending delegates to Ottawa. Will you let me know what proposals the central organization may have in view at present along this line, and also about what time the trip may be made, and what has or may be done re railroad rates for the delegates?

M. MALCOLM, Secretary.
Hanley, Sask.

SEEKING INFORMATION

We, the homesteaders—we don't call ourselves farmers yet—in this district want to organize this winter, and I herewith ask for instruction as to procedure and any other information you may think desirable. Some of us read the Guide and through same have learned sufficient to justify us in fighting to the last for our rights. Union is strength. We have learned this truth to our cost—from our enemies.

JAS. BARRIE.
Brightholme, Sask.

ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

Enclosed please find post office order for \$2, being balance of membership fees due the central to date. This makes fifty-one paid-up members for 1910. Our association is in a healthy condition, although of necessity quiet at the present time. I hope to see a vigorous organization campaign started this fall by our association, as there are farmers enough to make treble the number of members at present in the association. It will be a pleasure to know that nearly all the last year's members became again paid-up members at the beginning of the present year.

JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.
Lanigan, Sask.

MAIDSTONE THRIVING

Please find enclosed order for \$8.50, being \$8 fees for sixteen new members and 50c for membership cards.

T. G. PARKER, Secretary.
Maidstone, Sask.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD

A Regina wire of Oct. 13 said:—J. J. Mountford, a prominent Prince Albert citizen, reported to be worth well over \$60,000 and who for several years has occupied the position of Dominion veterinary inspector for Prince Albert district, was today committed for trial by Police Magistrate Trant on a charge of defrauding the Dominion government out of large sums of money. According to J. F. Frame, who conducted the prosecution for the department of agriculture at Ottawa, Mountford would report horses as being killed for glanders. Farmers who are charged with being in collusion with Mountford would then claim compensation under the Animals'

Contagious Disease act, the money thus received being in due course divided between the government official and his accomplices, without any case of glanders having actually taken place or any animals having been slaughtered.

So far the amount out of which the government is said to have been defrauded totals between \$5,000 and \$7,000, covering about fifteen cases, in three of which charges have been laid by the government. Committed on one of these, Mountford was remanded to Prince Albert for examination on the other two, the preliminary hearing in these cases being fixed for Oct. 20.

GRAND TRUNK REPORT

A London cable of Oct. 13 said:—The Grand Trunk railway report for the half year ending June 30 shows an increase of £455,168 in gross receipts, passengers yielding £95,000, freight and live stock £324,000. Working expenses advanced £372,676, whereof £180,586 was for maintenance equipment, including £121,000 on locomotives, repairs and renewals £93,000, and maintenance of way and structures £467,637.

A full dividend is being paid on second preference stock, leaving £12,552 carried forward. Regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific, the directors' report says satisfactory progress is being made on the Winnipeg-Lake Superior and prairie sections, but points to the great scarcity of labor in the mountain sections. Contractors have offered as much as \$3 a day, but are 500 men short of the requirements.

A LESSON IN CONSERVATION

Chicago Examiner (Dearst), Sept. 22: A shining example of the wisdom of state conservation of resources is now being shown by Minnesota which has to her credit more than \$20,000,000 as a school fund with other millions for other purposes. These vast sums were obtained by the wisdom of the state's officials, who foresaw fifty years ago the need of husbanding her resources. When the other states were selling off the lands received from the Federal Government for \$1.25 an acre, Minnesota refused to sell hers for four times that sum. As a result there was no immediate call for them. The timber, moreover, was to be sold separately, whereas under the Wisconsin idea both timber and minerals went with the land. At that time, both in 1861, there was no hint of the iron ore under the Minnesota lands. After the timber had been sold to the state's advantage, the ore was discovered and there was a rush to buy, but here again a state official saved the state millions by refusing to sell the ore, and as a result the state obtained a royalty on every ton mined. It is now estimated that Minnesota will receive \$200,000,000 from this source alone. Already from a hundred and twenty acres of swamp land she had received more money than Wisconsin and Michigan obtained from the sale of their whole public domain.

JUDGES AND SENATORS

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—His Honor Judge Horace Harvey of the supreme court of Alberta, has been promoted to be chief justice of the province in succession to the former chief justice, the Honorable Arthur L. Sifton, now premier of the province.

W. C. Simmons, of Lethbridge, one of the leading members of the Alberta bar, has been appointed to succeed Justice Harvey as puisne judge of the supreme court.

Lavergne Goes to Senate

At to-day's meeting of the cabinet council, Mr. Louis Lavergne, M. P. for Drummond and Athabasca and Liberal whip for the province of Quebec since 1901, was appointed to the senate in succession to the late Sir George Drummond. A writ for the by-election has been issued for the common's vacancy in Drummond and Athabasca thus occasioned. Nominations are set for Thursday, October 27th with polling, in case the seat is contested, a week later. As Mr. Lavergne's majority however, averages up in the thousands, it is not unlikely that the election of a Liberal successor will go by acclamation.

Mr. Lavergne has been a member of the house of commons since 1897, and has been one of the most popular members of the house. His promotion to the senate has been well deserved, and is a decidedly popular appointment.

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Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell, or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

SCRIPT FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIPT FOR SALE cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

F FARMS TO RENT

F FARMS TO RENT—I WANT SEVERAL renters for my farms in the heart of the best flax and wheat growing districts in Saskatchewan. Apply direct to me by mail. G. A. Sylte, Kindersley, Sask. 7-6

F FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SELECTED FARM of 480 acres, 350 cultivated, 140 summer fallow, 150 to be plowed this fall; \$35.00 per acre; 1/4 down, balance in 4 years or to suit purchaser at 7 per cent. interest. Yearly increasing in value; good house and buildings; water, &c., &c. Or will rent for a few years at \$1,150.00 per annum to a good man with sufficient force.—A. R. McKenzie, Kawonda P.O., Man. 10-5

P POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards. P. O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

PURE BREED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. May hatch, strong, healthy and well grown. Bred from 221 egg strain.—Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 12-1

WANTED—THOROUGHBRED WHITE Rock Cockerels. Apply to Joseph H. Alexander, Rosetown, Sask. 12-4

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—600 TONS CHOICE PRAIRIE Wool Wild Hay, with flat blade, "Blue Stem," a round green stem resembling Blue Joint. Pressed ready for delivery. Write J. J. Donnelly, Herbert, Sask. 7-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

OATS FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS OF EX-TRA good seed at 40c. bus. if ordered before Dec. 1st. Sample on request.—E. W. Gregory, Millet, Alta. 11-3

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES.—JACQUES BROS. Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BEEF-er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$3 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BEEFSHIRE SWINE— Young Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

P. B. MCLAREN, CLEARWATER, MAN. Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep; a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one or two years old.

PURE JERSEY COWS—LIDDELL, PIN-cher Station, Alberta.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—THOM-son Bros., Bonham, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butter Breed. 3 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Olcendene Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer importers and breeders.

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GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

A Point Worth Noting

A LARGE number of the replies which are received by our advertisers are not credited to The Guide for the simple reason that our readers fail to say "I saw your advertisement in the Grain Growers' Guide." Consequently the advertiser is unable to say whether the reply came through The Guide or through some other paper he is using.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means is to use a



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AN AQUATIC TRAGEDY

When visitors came, Bobby was often turned out of his room and into the garret for a night or two. He did not object to this, but he felt that it endangered certain cherished possessions.

When his uncle, the clergyman, arrived unexpectedly one night, Bobby was transferred to his garret quarters

in haste and with small ceremony, and neglected to take any precautions to guard his treasures.

"I have to thank the thoughtful person who placed a glass of water on the table near the bed last night," said the clergyman, the next morning, "I awoke in the night, and found it, refreshing--most refreshing."

"Oh!" said Bobby, in a tone of sorrow and reproach. "You've drinxed up my nice new 'quarium, and all--"

But here Bobby's revelation was suppressed by his mother.—Youth's Companion.

Live Stock

Native Lambs, Actual and Possible

Why are seventy-five per cent. of the native lambs marketed in the United States lacking in quality? This problem was propounded to Robert Matheson, the Swift expert; and his ready reply was like this: "Lack of care in propagation in the first place. Breeding stock receives little or no care and after the lambs arrive they are treated with the same indifference. See that pen of rams?" Worthless for any purpose, and yet that is the kind in general use. In-breeding is one handicap the native lamb has to contend with. It is an ill-bred, ill-kept animal, and that it has any market value is a surprise. They are seldom trimmed, growing up coarse and unprofitable to the butcher. Why such lambs are produced puzzles me when the other kind would not cost the grower a cent more, except for the little feed necessary to put them in condition. Here is a bunch of native lambs I can buy for 7 cents and the salesman would consider that he had the best of the bargain; there you see a pen of Colorados that will easily get an 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ -cent bid and when both carcasses are on the hooks the high-priced one will figure the cheaper."

They come trooping to market at all seasons, these inferior native lambs, and a sorry lot they are in most cases. Market results are invariably disappointing to both the grower and the shipper, as butchers will not look at them when Western lambs are available, and yet prime native lambs are invariably market toppers, outselling even the best Westerns when they are made right, and a few growers possess that faculty. Mr. Matheson asserts that natives would have no difficulty in meeting Western competition, if producers emulated the example of range breeders.

"Natives are always given preference by killers, when quality is equal," he said. "Personally I would not look over a gate at western lambs if I could get natives suited to our trade. The meat has better color and the carcass cuts more economically. Having less waste it is popular with the butcher and consumers like the flavor of the meat. It is to be regretted that with such broad consumptive demand we cannot get good native lambs. The country is simply neglecting a revenue-producing opportunity."

This trade expert asserts that the day of cheap lambs in American markets has passed. "Every up-to-date farmer ought to maintain a flock of at least 25 ewes and give them proper care," he said. "Larger farm flocks I would not advise, but 25 head on 160 acres will yield larger returns than anything else the farmer can handle. You do not see many weeds on a farm where sheep are kept and the cost of maintaining 25 head is hardly noticed. Riding through the country I can always identify a farm that carries a flock of sheep by its cleanliness."

Matheson's advice to beginners is brief. He suggests a start with 25 western-bred ewes and strict avoidance of scrub rams. Said he: "In North Dakota where wheat land has been getting weedy a movement to stock the country with sheep for cleaning and fertilizing purposes launched recently along these lines has met with unqualified success. Last January we paid at South St. Paul \$8.75 for 88-pound lambs from that section and the ewes that raised them repaid cost by the end of the first year. There is more money in this than wheat raising, especially when the land gets so weedy as to render summer fallowing necessary to clean it. The celerity with which a flock of sheep eradicates weeds and fertilizes the soil at the same time is surprising. Too many beginners are disposed to save money on a sire. You cannot breed healthy lambs with a weak ram and an investment of \$50 for a good one will be money well spent. If I was embarking in the business I would rather pay \$100 to get the right kind. By swapping rams breeders can avoid inbreeding, which is a great obstacle to successful lamb raising and responsible in a large measure for the aggregation of mean lambs that comes to the market every day of the year, lambs that do not begin to reimburse growers for their trouble and expense."

Matheson's ideas on this subject are not individual by any means. Marketmen endorse them. They execute the average bunch of native lambs that comes to the stock yards in search of a buyer, and salesmen frequently experience less trouble in selling a trainload of well-bred trimmed and finished western lambs than in peddling out a single carload of coarse, half-fat natives. Despite serious obstacles the Westerner succeeds in making an article of merit while the producer of natives, with shelter, succulent feed and other advantages, contributes something that nobody wants provided anything else is obtainable.

Why Poor Sheep?

"What puzzles me is why the country raises such good hogs and such wretched sheep," remarked a salesman at the Chicago yards the other day after spending an entire session peddling a load of such native lambs as constitute the bulk of supply. "Now I am personally acquainted with the man who grew these lambs. He ships his hogs to our firm and usually tops the market. If you were to suggest that he refrain from castrating his boar pigs he would regard you as crazy, but he never trims a lamb and always sends them to market half-fat while his hogs are finished. Sheep are supposed to rustle and that is why they fetch so little when they reach market. We have been preaching about this for a quarter of a century or more, but without tangible results."

William Loake, another Swift buyer, is a sheep breeder of long experience, and he is an industrious expounder of the doctrine of improvement. "The trouble with many beginners is that they do not buy the right kind of ewes," he said. "Most of them have the right idea when they buy Western-bred stock, but a 75 or 80-pound ewe is something to avoid. The beginner does not come to market to make his selection in person as a rule, but gives an order to a dealer who is engaged in supplying a neighborhood. The dealer, in an effort to make his margin of profit of maximum width buys the cheapest the market affords and yet bring the stuff within Western specification. His customer is also anxious to get away from cost and so makes his first mistake by securing a flock of light ewes when 90 to 110-pound stock would

have insured success. The next mistake is in selling the best ewe lambs and keeping tail-enders to replenish the breeding flock. Both lambs and ewes are run on old, parasite-infested pasture year after year and the result is the motley output ranging from mediocrity down to absolute worthlessness."

"I knew a man down in Christian county, Ill., who had phenomenal success in raising lambs," said Loake. His name was W. D. Fribley, and he was entitled to the best prices paid because he overlooked nothing that was possible in the way of breeding or finishing. On 240 acres of land he ran 500 Western-bred ewes and kept them in good health, demonstrating that large flocks can be maintained on cornbelt farms. He kept half in grass and half in rye, fencing off a little field of rye in which the lambs, which came in January and February, could run, but was inaccessible to their dams. In this enclosure were troughs filled with oil cake and racked corn."

Mr. Loake insists that corn silage is essential to successful lamb raising and cites his own successful use of it. "In England ewes have all the roots they can eat," he said. "Here we have no roots, but silage answers the same purpose. Give the ewes silage and not only will better lambs be raised, but a larger percentage will be saved."

Lamb consumption in the United States has developed enormous proportions during the past 15 years but Western breeders have been mainly responsible. The story of how they have profited by their enterprise is told by the enormous sums remitted annually by commission men at Chicago, Omaha and St. Joseph, the three markets that handle the bulk of supply, part of which comes direct off grass and part by way of feed lots. But while this improvement campaign has been in progress native product has shown little change, save in the direction of deterioration. Millions of extra dollars could be earned by the corn and wheatbelt states annually by adoption of Western methods. An ill-fed, badly-housed, in-bred flock of sheep is poor property and the kind of lambs Idaho sends to market could be produced at little more expense and care. In many east of the Missouri River the finishing of western sheep and lambs is now regarded as a most effective method of maintaining fertility and each year the cost of such feeding stock makes profit on the transaction dubious and gives the operation a highly speculative character. Michigan alone sends an enormous sum to the West each season, at the same time marketing a crop of native lambs at prices \$1 and \$2 per cwt. less than these Westerns cost. If the native crop were intelligently bred, carefully raised and properly trimmed it could be utilized for

finishing purposes and competition in the feeder markets eliminated to a large extent.—Breeders' Gazette..

SUBMIT SINGLE TAX

The Right of Initiative, incorporated into the Missouri Constitution in 1908, enables advocates of the single tax in Missouri to submit its adoption to popular vote upon an eight per cent. petition of the voters in each of at least two-thirds of the congressional districts of the state.

Reports state that telegraph wires have penetrated the Peace River country as far as Peace River Crossing. Settlers are delighted with this new means of communication with the outside world..

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BRANDON - Manitoba

Plain Philosophy

By "COG"

Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, one of Boston's foremost clergymen, has declared himself wholly and irrevocably in favor of the hobble skirt, the peach basket hat, high-heeled shoes and all the balance of the truck that Mi Lady, up-to-date, is wont to attire herself in. He goes further and advises all Beantown young men who are searching for a companion through this vale of tears to pick out a damsel who is "hep" to all the classy touches. I want to say before I go any further that there is no one who likes to see the fair sex out in their war toggs any better than I do. But think of a sky pilot out urging them on in fashion's race. I have no objection to the peach basket hat, nor to the high heeled shoes, if the maiden can get along with them, but——. Well, I've already had my say about the hobble skirt. However, I'll bet that preacher is popular with the ladies.

I never did have any desire to languish behind iron bars and warm my toes against the cold stones of a prison wall, but if ever I'm the fall guy for a bunch of cops, I hope the gladsome affair will come off in Middletown, Connecticut. Here's what Sheriff Dick Davis, of that burg, says: "I have never abused the prisoners. On the contrary, after they are taken in from a hard day's work, I often pass them cigars." That's the real kind of a sheriff. As I intimated before, if ever I make up my mind to crack a few statutes it's me to Middletown.

They're having a hot old time down in the hamlet of Vineland, New Jersey, pulling off a mayoralty campaign. William J. Schiner, (wonder how he pronounces that) is one of the candidates. In the course of an election he slapped his opponent on the wrist, called him a short and ugly name, as our friend Teddy would say, or committed some such breach of etiquette, the news dispatches do not just state what. But anyhow he went far enough to incur magisterial wrath and an unfeeling judge fined J. \$1 and costs or ten days in the city bastile for disturbing the peace. Bill needed the dollar to pay for beer and cigars for the boys and is now conducting his campaign from the prison cell and they do say as how it is a hot one. By the way, there hasn't been much doing in the election line up in this neck of the woods since last July. Won't someone please start something?

Happy the man, and happy he alone; he who can call each day his own, and sincere within himself can say, "Tomorrow do your worst, for I have lived today. Come fair, come foul, come rain or shine, the joys I have possessed, in spite of fate, are ever mine."

There's a pretty good creed for living in those few lines. I don't know who wrote them nor where I picked them up. But they've stuck in my think box for a long time and sound good to me.

It won't be long before the last bushel of grain is shipped out or safe in the elevator or granary and life on the farm is just a one long song of joy with nothing to do but milk half a dozen

cows, shovel out some hundreds of yards of pathway, cut wood and a thousand and one other things. But just the same there is more time spent in the house than at any other time of the year. And now, mother, just let me have a few words with you on a subject that we have talked over before. Where are you going to have Pa, and the boys and girls spend the evenings? In the kitchen, or have you opened up that front room and put it in livable shape? Even the kitchen of a farm house has something on the best room in a city flat, but we'll only pass along this way once and we might as well get all the joy that we can on the trip. So make up your mind that the best is none too good for the children.

Hurray! There is yet hope. New York has a new court designated by the cognomen of "court of domestic relations." That's not the cause of the enthusiasm. The wise and worthy referee of family entanglements who presides over this hall of justice has decided that no man is obliged to support his mother-in-law. This epoch making event occurred a few days ago when the judge declared, "There is no legal ground for the belief of many women that when they marry a man they can saddle the whole family on him. A man is not obliged to support his mother-in-law." Now, Mr. Henpecko, with this legal backing you should be able to go home and start something. But better wait until mother-in-law is out of hearing.

Oft have I heard it said that this old world was on the down track, going to the dogs and getting worse every day. I've heard men in all walks of life make this assertion. And at times I find myself getting to believe in their doctrine; thinking that every man has taken for his motto, "Get the money," and that the milk of human kindness is a long lost commodity. And just then something like these forest fires will lay waste to a section and the inhabitants are put off to the bad. And then we see the cold cash and supplies poured into the devastated country and everyone vies to get in their donation. Such calamities are sure hard on the sufferers, but bolster up one's faith in the goodness of mankind.

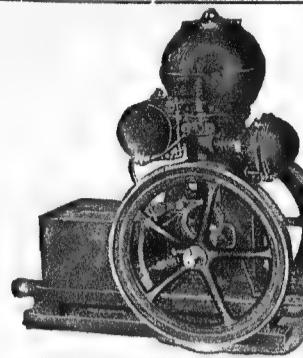
AS MAN TO MAN

A private soldier, anxious to secure a leave of absence, went to his captain with a most convincing story about a sick wife breaking her heart for his presence. The officer, acquainted with the man's habits, replied: "I am afraid you are not telling the truth. I have just received a letter from your wife urging me to keep you away from home, because you get drunk, break the furniture and mistreat her shamefully."

The private saluted, and started to leave the room. At the door, he paused, asking: "Sor, may I speak to you, not as an officer, but as man to man?"

"Yes; what it it?"

"Well, sor, what I'm after sayin' is this"—approaching the captain and lowering his voice: "You and I are two of the most illigant liars the Lord ever made. I'm not married at all."—Lippincott's.



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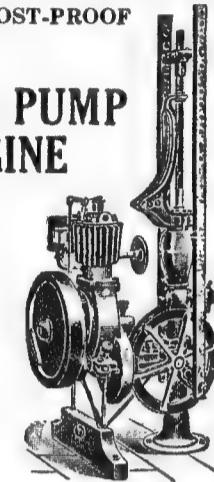
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My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

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Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

MIXING GRADES

Inquirer, Pincher Creek.—In the course of conversation here lately, Mr. J. Connee, of Fort William, who is a member of the Federal house, was understood to state, that in his opinion a very large amount of the trouble in connection with the mixing of grain, over which so much has been said and written of late, originated at Winnipeg. I have always been of the impression that no cars were unloaded until they reached the terminal at Fort William, and will be glad if you will be good enough to publish the facts in your next issue.

Ans.—There is no mixing of grain taking place in Winnipeg. All the difficulty in connection with the manipulation of grain and grades originated in Fort William and Port Arthur.

RE RAILROAD CROSSINGS

Being a constant reader of THE GUIDE I have seen a great many complaints

about stock being killed through defective cattle guards, and it has put me thinking of some remedy. Now I have discovered the idea pure and simple to stop stock from going over the guards. The contrivance is easily placed and is of no hindrance to trains. It is cheap and will never get out of order. Nothing that walks or crawls will attempt to go over the guard. Any government or railroad wishing to take this up can correspond with me.—George F. Burt, Oak River, Man.

SHRINKAGE IN WHEAT

R. B. D., Glenora, Man.—(1) Having hauled my wheat out to town and put it in a special bin in one of the elevators here, subject to my own order, with all tickets marked "Subject to Grade" I would like to know whether the warehouseman was doing right in docking me from thirty to forty pounds on every load, as he said for shrinkage. Isn't this contrary to the Grain Act? (2) When a farmer puts in a certain amount of grain, shouldn't he get the same back when he ships?

Ans.—(1) Yes. (2) When a man puts grain into a special bin in any elevator he must get the same kind of grain and the same amount of grain delivered to him at Fort William.

Latest reports indicate that the loss of life in the recent fires will fall well below a hundred.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in THE GUIDE. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00

LAME OX

Subscriber, Sask.—I have a lame ox and I think the lameness was caused by the knot on the end of a rope halter shank getting between the hoof. It was done six months ago and I considered by rest that it would get all right. There was a little matter at first but now you cannot see anything but a slight swelling above the hoof. I had a veterinary examine it and he cut the hoof and said he thought it would be all right, but it is as bad as ever. What would you advise me to do?

Ans.—Apply the following blister to swelling above the hoof:

Pulverized cantharides, 1 dram.
Biniodide of mercury, 1 dram.

Vaseline, 6 drams.

Mix well and rub well in for ten minutes. Leave on 48 hours and then wash off and keep parts well greased. Repeat if necessary in three weeks.

SWEATS EASILY

J. M.—Have a horse twenty years old. Seems to sweat on very slight exertion when worked. Does not lose flesh very fast. Had his mouth examined by a veterinarian. Can anything be done for him?

Ans.—Get the following powders made up:

Nux vomica, 2 ounces.

Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.

Mix well, make into sixteen powders and give one in feed night and morning.

HORSES HAVE WORMS

B. Q., Gravelbourg, Sask.—Could you give me a treatment for horses with worms?

Ans.—Have the following powders made up:

Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.

Areca nuts, 2 ounces.

Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.

Charcoal, 1 ounce.

Mix well. Divide into twelve powders and give one in feed night and morning.

HIND LEGS SWELL

N. S. M., Roedcliffe, Sask.—Mare six years old swells up in hind legs from hock to fetlock every night and has done so all summer. After she works a couple

of hours the swelling goes down but returns again when standing in over night. She is in good condition and seems very healthy. Is working every day regular. I feed four quarts of oats three times a day with plenty of good hay and is watered regular three times a day.

Ans.—Give one ten dram ball of aloes on an empty stomach. After purgative has operated give the following powder:

Potassium nitrate, 4 ounces.

Sulphate of iron, 3 ounces.

Gentian root, 2 ounces.

Mix well and give one tablespoonful in feed night and morning.

PUNCTURED JAW

E. W. M., Rapid City.—(1) Mare has run something through her bottom jaw. The hole the size of a lead pencil comes through under her tongue and has grazed one jaw bone. It swelled and broke in three places below. Have been syringing it out with creolin and water every day for a month but it does not seem to heal very fast. Is this the best treatment? (2) Mare went lame on back leg two months ago but as soon as she travels fifty yards lameness goes away only to come with double force when she stands. There is not a sign of swelling nor does she flinch when pressed. The veterinary has examined her twice without results. Have blistered her fetlock but still no better. Examined her foot but it is in good shape. Both mares do very little work, running on grass most of the time.

Ans.—(1) Have the hole scraped out and inject hydrogen peroxide and then use the creolin solution. (2) I think the lameness must be in the hock joint—probably a bone spavin. I would advise you to have her examined once again and if necessary have her fired and blistered.

LUMP ON NOSTRIL

A. H. H., Tomahawk, Alta.—Horse with lump on his nostril about four inches from the nose. Lump about the size of a pigeon egg. When I purchased the horse three years ago it was the size of a marble. Horse blows when drawing heavy. Can anything be done to remove this?

Ans.—Have the tumor removed by a surgical operation.

NO HOT AIR

BUT

STRAIGHT FACTS

ABOUT THE



BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT

IT IS A RIPLESS SHIRT

Guaranteed

NOT TO RIP



ANOTHER SHIRT from your dealer absolutely free of any charge to you IF IT RIPS.

3½ yards best material to each shirt. Extremely large body, and long sleeves, roomy, comfortable, serviceable, easy to work in.

H. B. K. BUTTONS sewed on by hand—Cannot come off.

H. B. K. BUTTON HOLES bar-tacked—Cannot break.

H. B. K. SEAMS all double stitched and anchored—Cannot rip.

Extremely large body and long sleeves.

For Sale by the Leading Dealers Throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the
HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

106

Shirtmakers to
The Workingman.

Alton B. Parker has come out with a bitter attack on Col. Roosevelt. He says that the ex-president is simply boasting for another term in office and would like to Mexicanize the U.S.

Darius Green and his Flying Machine

If ever there lived a Yankee lad,
Wise or otherwise, good or bad,
Who, seeing the birds fly, didn't jump
With flapping arms from stake or stump,
Or, spreading the tail
Of his coat for a sail,
Take a soaring leap from post or rail,
And wonder why
He couldn't fly,
And flap and flutter and wish and try,
If ever you knew a country dunce
Who didn't try that as often as once,
All I can say is, that's a sign
He never would do for a hero of mine.

An aspiring genius was D. Green:
The son of a farmer,—age fourteen;
His body was long and lank and lean,—
Just right for flying, as will be seen;
He had two eyes as bright as a bean,
And a freckled nose that grew between,
A little awry,—for I must mention
That he had riveted his attention
Upon his wonderful invention,
Twisting his tongue as he twisted the
strings
And working his face as he worked the
wings,
And with every turn of gimlet and screw
Turning and screwing his mouth round too
Till his nose seemed bent
To catch the scent,
Around some corner, of new-baked pies,
And his wrinkled cheeks and his squinting
eyes
Grew puckered into a queer grimace,
That made him look very droll in the face,
And also very wise.

And wise he must have been, to do more
Than ever a genius did before,
Excepting Daedalus of yore
And his son Icarus, who wore
Upon their backs

Those wings of wax
He had read of in the old almanacks,
Darius was clearly of the opinion
That the air was also man's dominion,
And that, with paddle or fin or pinion,

We soon or late
Should navigate
The azure as now we sail the sea.
The thing looks simple enough to me;
And if you doubt it,
Hear how Darius reasoned about it.

"The birds can fly,
An' why can't I?
Must we give in,"
Says he, with a grin,
"T the bluebird an' Phoebe
Are smarter 'n we be?
Jest fold our hands an' see the swaller
An' blackbird an' catbird beat us holler,
Doos the leetle chatterin', sassy wren,
No bigger'n my thumb, know more than
men?

Jest show me that!
Er prove 't the bat
Hez got more brains than 's in my hat,
An' I'll back down, an' not till then!"
He argued further: "Ner I can't see
What's th' use o' wings to a bumble-bee,
Fer to git a livin' with, more'n to me;

Ain't my business
Importanter 'n his 'n is?

"That Icarus
Was a silly cuss,—
Him and his daddy Daedalus.
They might 'n known wings made o' wax
Would n't stan' sun-heat an' hard whacks.
I'll make mine o' luther,
Er suthin' er other."

And he said to himself, as he tinkered and
planned:

"But I ain't goin' to show my hand
To nummies that never can understand
The fust idee that 's big an' grand.

They'd a' laft an' made fun
O' Creation itself afore 't was done!"
So he kept his secret from all the rest,
Safely buttoned within his vest;
And in the loft above the shed
Himself he locks, with thimble and thread
And wax and hammers and buckles and
screws,

And all such things as geniuses use;—
Two bats for patterns, curious fellows;
A charcoal pot and a pair of bellows;
An old hoop-skirt or two, as well as
Some wire, and several old umbrellas;
A carriage cover, for tail and wings;
A piece of harness; and straps and strings;
And a big strong box
In which he locks
These and a hundred other things.

His grinning brothers, Reuben and Burke
And Nathan and Jotham and Solomon,
Burk

PUT YOUR FEET IN A PAIR AT OUR RISK! STEEL SHOES

We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to FEEL and SEE and KNOW how much LIGHTER, NEATER, STRONGER, more COMFORTABLE they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special FREE EXAMINATION OFFER, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you IMMEDIATELY you can notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

Must Sell Themselves

We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made.

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The Steel Soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting.

They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on.

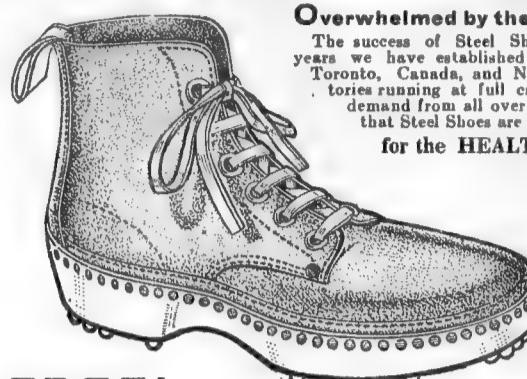
Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, slush or water. They cure corns and bunions, prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctor's bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users know no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in the neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as water-proof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff! The soles and sides are made out of one-piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resistant metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking. (68)



FREE!

Send for Book, "The Sole of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

For Men—Sizes 5 to 12 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

N. M. Ruthstein **STEEL SHOE**
Sec. and Treas.

Main Factory: RACINE, Wis., U.S.A.

Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort—Their Almost Unbelievable Durability

Overwhelmed by the World-Wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis.; Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The Public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are GOOD FOR THE FEET! GOOD FOR the HEALTH! GOOD for the Bank Account!

These Shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocket-book than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year

by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 8 to 6 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

Free Examination

And Your Money Back Promptly if it Looks Better Than the Shoes!

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

For Boys—Sizes 1 to 5

Boys' Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair. Boys' Steel Shoe, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Why Wait? Send Now!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination.

For General Field Work we strongly recommend our 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

CO., Dept. 471, Toronto, Can.
Great Britain Factory: NORTHAMPTON, Eng.

"Keep dark!" said he,
"While I squint an' see what the' is
to see."
As knights of old put on their mail,—
From head to foot
An iron suit,
Iron jacket and iron boot,
Iron breeches, and on the head
No hat, but an iron pot instead,
And under the chin the bail,—
I believe they called the thing a helm;
And the lid they carried they called a
shield;
And thus accoutered they took the field,
Sallying forth to overwhelm
The dragons and pagans that plagued
the realm.
So this modern knight
Prepared for flight.
Put on his wings and strapped them
tight;
Jointed and jaunty, strong and light;
Buckled them fast to shoulder and hip—
Ten feet they measured from tip to tip!
And a helm had he, but that he wore,
Not on his head, like those of yore,
But more like the helm of a ship.
"Hush!" Reuben said.
"He's up in the shed!
He's opened the winder,—I see his
head!
He stretches it out,
An' pokes it about,
Lookin' to see if the coast is clear
An' nobody near;—
Guess he don' o' who's hid in here!
He's riggin' a spring-board over the
sill!
Stop laffin', Solomon! Burke, keep
still!
He's a-climb'in' out now—Of all the
things!
What's he got on? I van, it's wings!
An' that 't other thing! I vum, it's a
tail!
And there he sets like a hawk on a rail!
Steppin' careful, he travels the length
Of his spring-board, and teeters to try
its strength.
Now he stretches his wings, like a mon-
strous bat;
Peeks over his shoulder, this way an'
that,
For to see if the' 's any one passin'
by;
But the' 's only a ca'f an' a goslin'
nigh.
They turn up at him a wonderin' eye,
To see—The dragon! he's goin' to fly!
Away he goes! Jiminy! what a jump!
Flip-flop—an' plump
To the ground whit a thump!
Flutt'rin' an' flound'rin' all 'n a
lump!"

Continued on Page 32

"The weasel's head is small an' trim,
An' he is leetle an' long an' slim,
An' quick of motion an' nimble of limb.
An' ef you'll be

Advised by me,
Keep wide awake when ye're ketchin'
him!"

So day after day
He stitched and tinkered and hammered
away,
Till at last 't was done,—

The greatest invention under the sun!

"An' now," says Darius, "Hooray for
some fun!"

'T was the Fourth of July,
And the weather was dry,
And not a cloud was on all the sky,
Save a few light fleeces, which here and
there,

Half mist, half air,
Like foam on the ocean, went floating by:

Just as lovely a morning as ever was seen
For a nice little trip in a flying-machine.

Thought cunning Darius: "Now I
sha'n't go
Along 'ith the fellers to see the show.
I'll say I've got got sich a terrible cough!
And then, when the folks 'ave all gone off,
I'll hev full swing

Fer to try the thing,
An' practice a leetle on the wing."

"Ain't goin' to see the celebration?"

His brothers had walked but a little way
When Jotham to Nathan chanced to say:

"What on earth is he up to, hey?"

Don'o,—the's suthin' er other to pay.

Er he would n't 'a' stayed to hum to-day."

Says Burke: "His toothache's all in his
eye!

He never 'd miss a Fo'th-o'-July

Ef he hed n't got some machine to try."

Then Sol, the little one, spoke: "By darn!

Le's hurry back and hide in the barn,
An' pay him for tellin' us that yarn!"

"Agreed!" Through the orchard they
creep back

Along by the fences, behind the stack,

And one by one, through a hole in the wall,

In under the dusty barn they crawl,

Dressed in their Sunday garments all;

And a very astonishing sight was that,

When each in his cobwebbed coat and
hat

Came up through the floor like an
ancient rat.

And there they hid;

And Reuben slid

The fastenings back, and the door
undid.

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

OFFICERS

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 96 Fifth Avenue, New York
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MOTTO

The blessedness of giving is not limited to cheques and bank bills. There are gifts that far transcend these—gifts of patience, sympathy, thought and counsel and (such is the blessedness of Divine law) these are the gifts that the poorest can give.—Lillian Whiting.

At a well attended meeting of the Sunshine board it was decided to form a good strong membership committee as it is absolutely essential to have regular funds in hand to meet the expenses of the Girls' Club Room, that is, for rent, electric light and telephone.

SALE OF WORK

Mrs. W. J. Boyd has kindly placed her beautiful home at the disposal of Sunshine to hold a sale of work, the dates of which will be announced later. I will therefore be glad if my readers will endeavor to help to make this sale a great success by sending in even the smallest contribution to "Margaret" at THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Mrs. Floyd Biggs and Mrs. Stryker were two of our most devoted workers last winter. Every day these dear women attended at No. 1 Bon Accord Block, to help with good warm garments every case of need. Many distressing cases came into their hands, every one of which they were able to relieve. This year Mrs. Floyd Biggs will undertake the Saturday afternoon meeting to give the children a pleasant afternoon. Dressing dolls, making picture books and little articles

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

will be the children's work. Entertainments will also be undertaken. I am indeed grateful to have these loving workers with me again this year.

THE TOUR OF A SMILE

My papa smiled this morning when He came downstairs, you see, At mamma; and when he smiled then She turned and smiled at me; And when she smiled at me I went And smiled at Mary Ann Out in the kitchen, and she lent It to the hired man.

So then he smiled at some one who He saw when going by Who also smiled and ere he knew Had twinkled in his eye; So he went to his office then And smiled right at his clerk, Who put some more ink on his pen And smiled back from his work.

So when his clerk went home he smiled Right at his wife, and she Smiled over at their little child As happy as could be; And then their little child she took The smile to school, and when She smiled at Teacher from her book Teacher smiled back again.

And then the teacher passed one on To little James McBride, Who couldn't get his lessons done No matter how he tried; And Jamsey took it home and told How Teacher smiled at him When he was tired, and didn't scold But said: "Don't worry, Jim!"

And when I happened to be there That very night to play His mother had a smile to spare Which came across my way; And then I took it after while Back home, and Mamma said: "Here is that very selfsame smile Come back with us to bed!"

THE LITTLE TELL-TALE

"We used to like the little birds, We thought them good and kind; We never took a single egg ("Less we left lots behind), And every morning me and Bill Put crumbs upon the window-sill!

"There was a robin used to hop Right close beside our door, He'd cock his saucy head and say, 'Please, boy, I want some more.' And I would say, 'Here's more for you And some for Mrs. Robin too.'

"But one day Bill and me went down To paddle in the stream, And fell splash in. We'd sense enough To know we mustn't scream. And when we'd dried our clothes quite well You couldn't hardly poss'bly tell!

"But when we both got home that night Our mother knew it all. She knew how we'd been soakin' wet, And how we came to fall. And when she tucked us up in bed 'A little birdie told!' she said.

"Bill thinks it was the Robin, and He feels just mighty sore. He says, 'That bird can get his crumbs At someone else's door.' I just can't hardly b'lieve that he Would go and tell on Bill and me!" —"Ladies' World."

NIGHTIE TIME

Frolic just about to start Waiting, still as mice; "One, two, three now you catch me," Nightie time's so nice! Brother being growly bear, Sister at the bars; Baby watching fearfully, Eyes as big as stars.

Brother snug in his soft bed, Sister snug in one; Baby fallen sound asleep Before the game was done; Shadows drifting up the wall, Fall of sandman's feet,

Gray dreams sifting over all— Nightie time's so sweet!

AN OLD FRIEND

Dear Margaret:—It has been a long time since you have heard from me but I trust you have not forgotten me. Although I have been very silent I have not forgotten to plant Sunshine wherever I can. There has been quite a lot of sickness around our little village this year. I have been busy calling on them. The country is now beginning to look cold and bleak as the harvest is all over now and the grain is housed in the granaries. I must mention my button which I received a few days ago. I like it fine and wear it wherever I go and not forgetting what is behind it. I have not done a great deal at organizing a branch but I trust I may do more when the winter comes as my brother will take me to town and as the winter evenings are long I can be able to work more among school friends. Well sisters and brothers I will now close wishing every day will bring joy and prosperity.

HAZEL MCNEISH.

Stockton, Man.
I am very pleased to hear from you and glad you liked your button. Hope to hear of a branch



Mrs. Lloyd Biggs and Mrs. Stryker
President and Secretary of Pleasant Afternoons
Branch of Sunshine

in your town and every other town in Western Canada. It is very simple the Sunshine work, just to scatter Sunshine. To help everyone in any way which meets the needs of the case. This week we packed a large case and sent it off to Mr. P. Jones, Poplar River, containing clothing for winter use, Sunday papers and books. We are now collecting all kinds of clothing to send out to the sufferers at Rainy River. The sewing meetings are preparing good warm garments for use this winter. We shall require hundreds of good warm petticoats, dresses, coats, boots and shoes, underwear etc. Remember these go out to the farming districts as well as in the city. A parcel leaves to-morrow for a very sad case way out on a farm, the children were almost naked and the poor mother through ill health seemed to have lost the ambition even to wash them up. God grant our message of love may heal this poor heart and give her courage to go on once more. Write again and tell me how I can help you.

MARGARET.

WISHES EVERY SUCCESS

Dear Margaret:—Many thanks for your kind letter and sunshine button for which I enclose 5 cents. Also 20 cents to do as you like with. I can quite imagine that your "Fresh Air Home" must have proved a God send to many a young girl engaged in business or otherwise all the year round, where without much expense they could enjoy a real rest also be with congenial companions; from your description it must be in a very pretty part of the country, it was kind of you to wish all your "shut-ins" friends were only able to pay it a visit. I wish you every success in your coming winter's work; from time to time I hope to be able to send you some trifles, but just now I am not quite as well as usual so can do very little; writing is the easiest thing for me to do. But in time I am in hopes of making the pieces you sent up into something.

I sent two Canadian post cards to the two old ladies belonging to "The Fourscore Club" at Prospect, Devon, England, and hope other Sunshiners did the same which would make up for their previous disappointment, from a girl I always felt interested in old folks, for theirs even with every comfort is often a lonely lot, and young folks not willingly perhaps, but thoughtlessly often instead of cheering them are impatient looking upon them as a trouble, forgetting they in their time will get old with all its infirmities, I suggest that whenever a Sunshiner meets with an old person they make a special effort to do a kind action or cheer them in some way then they would soon find how lovable old folks would become. I feel sure you will agree with me.

MIRIAM.

Regina.
I was delighted to see your pen name. Your letters are always such a pleasure to me that I

wished to pass on the pleasure to our other "shut-ins". Trust your health will improve and hope that the winter days agree with you. We are taking up the "Four Score Branch" again this winter and hope to publish a full list in a short time and trust my "shut-in" readers will send cards, letters and sometimes a box of homemade candy as these dear old people are very fond of candy. I know my readers would be delighted if they could see the dear old faces light up when they are remembered; no matter how small the gift.

MARGARET.

SENT SOME CLOTHES

Dear Margaret:—Nora and I are sending you a parcel by express and hope it will be of some use to you. Mamma would like to have put some new cuffs on the blue velvet dress but she is so busy she could not.

HAZEL AND NORA LEWIS.

I am sending Sunshine buttons. The blue coat was very pretty and everything will be of use. You have such loving hearts that your letters are a delight to me.

MARGARET.

WANTS A CHILD

Dear Margaret:—I have been reading your Sunshine page for quite a while but as yet have done nothing towards it. I saw a couple of weeks ago that there were two baby boys to be adopted so thought perhaps you could help me out. Am a farmer's wife and haven't any children but would like to get a little girl, from four to eight, either to adopt or simply to keep under the conditions that if we became so attached to her that we did not wish to part with her, we might keep her. Perhaps there are orphans or a large family where one could be spared. Please let me know as soon as possible. I do not know as it need be said that even a lover of children has preferences. I much prefer dark children. At least with brown eyes. Would give her a comfortable home and of course a mother's care as near as possible. Please let me know particulars as soon as possible. Wishing you well in all your loving work. I remain.

MRS. W. A. B.

Moosomin, Sask.
Many thanks for letter. I will endeavor to help you in this matter. It is always easier to obtain younger children, as about eight years of age they generally earn a little money taking care of a baby. Many thanks for kind wishes. It is good to know that you are following the work with such loving interest.

MARGARET.

WOULD ADOPT CHILD

Dear Margaret:—I saw in this week's Guild where a woman has offered to adopt one of the two babies you have for adoption. I would very much like to have the other. I have one girl 13. She is so passionately fond of babies; both my husband and I are very fond of children. We would give it every care it needed. I shall be in Winnipeg very soon. My husband is working on the C. P. R. station for the Canadian post office; so that we are very well situated. We are living on Henry Avenue and if at any time you would like to see the child you could come and see it or I could fetch him to you. If you could manage to keep the baby until I come in I should be very pleased. We are both English, only being in Canada five years.

MRS. A. D.

I will be very glad to keep the baby for you. He is such a dear little fellow. You must attend our meetings and keep in touch with the work when you return to Winnipeg.

SENT CLOTHES

Dear Margaret:—I haven't written a letter to you for quite a while but I sent some Sunday School papers and goods for a dress but I never heard anything more of them. I sent those a long time ago but I sent some pieces of cloth and silk not long ago and never heard of them either. I hope you got them.

Mother and I are going to make up a box of things to send to you this fall. Can I get one of your little pins if I send twenty-five cents? I will send it anyway. I hear you are short of Sunday school papers. I get lots so I think I will send you some. I am making my letter rather long for your paper so I will close wishing you success with your work.

FLORENCE CRAWFORD.

Chater, Man.
Many thanks for your bright letter. The goods were received safely; but in both cases no name or address was included in the parcel and so we could not acknowledge them. The buttons cost five cents each. I am sending you five pins as you perhaps would like to give them to your little friends. We are indeed grateful for all pieces of silk, cloth, etc., for our sale of work.

MARGARET.

A WHOLE HALF DOLLAR

Dear Margaret:—I read the letters in THE GUIDE every week for a long time. Enclosed find fifty cents, which I hope will help the poor children.

MELINDA WOLF.

Wheatwyn, Sask.

P. S. Enclosed find five cents for button. Many thanks for the donation. I am sending button and hope you will like it. Try to interest your school friends in the Sunshine work.

MARGARET.

IS A GIRL

Dear Margaret:—I will very much like to be a member of the Sunshine Guild. I am a girl and my age is thirteen years. I will send some papers later on. I hope to follow the motto. I enclose five cents for a button.

IRENE DRYDEN.

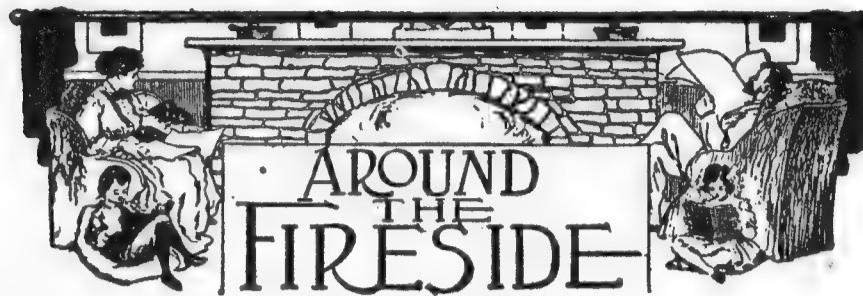
Glad to welcome you as a member of our Sunshine Guild. I will forward button. Yes it is good to pass on cheer and love as we go along. Don't forget the children's

MOTTO

We are a band of happy workers, Our hearts with love aglow; We're pledged to scatter Sunshine Wherever we may go.

To smile on dear mother and be the "sunbeam" of the home is the Sunshine chicks first duty.

MARGARET.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Woman Suffrage in New Zealand

One of the most brilliant women of New Zealand is Lady Stout, wife of Sir Robert Stout, the chief justice of the Dominion. She has been deeply and actively interested in all the great political advance movements that have marked New Zealand during recent decades, which fact has not, however, prevented her from raising a large family of promising children. In a recent conversation with Mr. W. T. Stead of London, Lady Stout advocated suffrage in the strongest terms, because she has seen the splendid results that have followed its introduction in her own country. Before the vote was given to women the government refused to give the necessary protection to female workers that normal health and the demands of maternity call for, but since women began to vote, necessary protective legislation for women and children has been granted.

"Here," said Lady Stout, "are some of the humanitarian enactments passed since women were emancipated in New Zealand."

"Equal pay for equal work in the Factory Act."

"Equal treatment of husband and wife in divorce."

"Economic partnership of man and wife in municipal franchise."

"Law against white slave traffic."

"Legislation for adoption of children."

"Act for protection of infant life."

"Act protecting interest and health of work girls."

"Legitimising of children born before marriage."

"Equal rights in technical schools."

"Women admitted to the practice of law, etc."

"There are many other laws passed and many others we are going to pass. But these will suffice for the present."

Lady Stout has a number of letters from men and women of prominence and in authoritative positions bearing out all that she claims for suffrage. Mr. Robert McNab says:

"I have had experience of seven contests (in New Zealand) in which women played their parts as electors. Giving votes to women has given political power to the home instead of the tent. The wandering man stands alone; but the women of the family, grouping themselves around the home, send forth from there a political power which goes for all that is best in public life. In New Zealand the men would not allow the women to give up the vote even if the latter desired to do so as such action would permit the floating nomadic to menace the stationary home vote."

The president of the New Zealand Women's Christian Temperance Union declares that suffrage has promoted temperance, advanced social reform, been the means of passing measures safeguarding the home, has raised personal morality among legislators and banished riot and disorder from elections. She adds:

"Women of all classes of society place high value on the right to vote, and no man in public position would dare to suggest that the woman's vote and political influence was not of real value to the state."

W. A. Chapple, who has made a close study of the practical working of woman's suffrage in New Zealand during the past sixteen years, comes to the conclusion that this is a reform "based on justice counselled by wisdom, justified by experience." Here is his mature conclusion as to the practical results of women voting in the progressive Dominion:

"The enfranchisement of women in New Zealand has enlarged woman's outlook, deepened her interest in public affairs, discovered to her mind the great and important part that politics and social reform play in the betterment of conditions that directly and indirectly

affect her home, and with these advantages none of the prophecies of evil which were hurled at the reform by its enemies have been realized. The home is not neglected, domestic infelicity does not result."—Twentieth Century Magazine, for October.

WOMAN RATIONAL

When I say man must change, I do not mean it as a threat. I do not mean that woman by force or by the ballot is going to upset things, ride over things in a rule-or-ruin frenzy. I do not mean that she is going to set herself upon a pedestal or take herself too seriously. I do not mean that she is going to become masculine or force men to become feminine. Quite the contrary.

Women in this age are going to be equipped to look out for their own food and clothing and shelter. I mean so to equip my daughters. Other men have the same thought. I mean to leave my girls, if I am taken away and what I leave them is taken away, so equipped that they will not have to marry for

attention called to the certainty of contagion being transmitted from home to home through the medium of those overused school books. Yet such is the case; and now we have from Saskatchewan an account of what was practically an indignation meeting protesting against the regulation now in force of giving a book from child to child, and recommending the provincial government to disallow this practice and urging on hygienic grounds to give the book outright to the pupil and never have it used again by another pupil unless by one of the same family.

How could the education departments have been so short sighted as to have overlooked the danger of contagion from these peripatetic books? Doubtless they were so busy inculcating patriotism and hoisting flags that the mere health of a community was of much smaller moment. Which will be the next community to advise its education department to adopt safer and saner practices?

HIS PLAN, BUT — !

C. C. Wylie

He was a middle-aged Scotchman waiting for the incoming train from the East. He had left the old land because things that gone badly. He himself had grown careless and neglectful, and then had come the lost position and no employment to be secured. His wife became a charwoman and his eldest child entered a factory. He was content to exist on their small earnings, and even at times took the money from them. At last remorse brought him to himself. Ashamed of his past he determined to seek in the new land a chance to redeem the years of waste. He had now been two years in a fast growing city of the West. With the exception of one or two slight failures

YOU'RE A BRICK

No doubt you have often heard one man say to another, when he is very much pleased: "You are a brick, old fellow!"

Perhaps you will think it is a very queer thing to say, but I will tell you how such a saying is said to have come in use.

Many, many years ago a famous king sent an ambassador to another famous king. The ambassador was much surprised to find that the king whom he was visiting had no walls around the city.

In those days, of course, in order to keep out enemies, nearly every city was surrounded by strong and high walls. So the surprised ambassador said to the king, "Why, you have no walls for the city?"

"We have," said the king.

"Where, where?" asked the ambassador, more surprised than ever.

The king then pointed to his large army, which was not far away, and said, with a smile, "There are the walls of my city. Every man you see is a brick!"

The king meant that an enemy would have to defeat these soldiers before they—that is, the enemy—could enter the city.—North American.

AN EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS

Editor, Fireside:—May I be allowed a little more space. "Mere Man's" opinion is a sensible one, but just a little one-sided. Women on the prairie can't expect a man to be wealthy when he marries. Providing he has sufficient, if he gets the right kind of wife, he will succeed far better married than baching. Just a word to "Wigwam Bachelor." On Aug 24th, he says girls "won't wait." If a girl loves a fellow she will wait a lifetime; she only really loves once.

If "Mere Man" will send me his address through "Fireside," I will give him my private opinion on the subject.

"BACHELOR GIRL."

Sask.—Note.—Mr. "Mere Man" will you kindly step forward and send your name in that Fireside may formally present you to Bachelor Girl!—Editor.

DECLARE FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Governor Brady, Senator Borah and other public men of Idaho have lent their support to the Washington campaign, declaring that equal suffrage has been a good thing in their state, has helped to purify politics and forward the best interests of the state and its counties and cities.—Tacoma (Wash.) Forum.

In entering upon the campaign of 1910, the Socialist party of New York demands in its platform "Equal suffrage for all adult men and women;" "Equal pay for equal work to men and women employed by the state or any of its subdivisions;" and "Prohibiting the employment of children under the age of sixteen years."

MAKING HARDSHIP EASY

Difficulties find their being more in our way of looking at things than in actual facts. Several members of a certain family found it extremely difficult to get to breakfast early enough to have family prayers afterward, before separating for the day. One morning the head of the house quietly set the clocks twenty minutes fast, and called the others at what seemed to be the accustomed time.

The train was on time, fifteen minutes more of waiting, and then—At last the long line of coaches came gliding through the yard and came to a standstill at the platform. From car to car he hurried. At last there they were, and with a glad rush he snatched his baby from the arms of his eldest.

The mother, where was she? Left behind in the hospital at Quebec. She would follow in a few days.

Two weeks afterwards he stood in a cemetery by the banks of the St. Lawrence and saw the spent form lowered to its long rest.

Extremely wide ribbons will be in great demand for huge bows on large hats.

Thanksgiving Day

Now the turkey roasting low
Finds his spirit full of woe,
Notes that popularity
Is not all 'tis said to be;
Wishes that he had been wise
In his cornfed paradise.
He'd by far the wiser been
Had he rested 'mongst the lean
Had he dieted a bit,
Keeping all his muscles fit,
'Stead of like a prideful flat
Gorging until plump and fat!

See! In state at last he lies,
Flanked about by pumpkin pies;
Flanked with fresh-cut celery
Giblet sauce and cranberry;
Covered with a pall of crisp;
Here and there a parsley wisp
Lying softly on his breast;

Stuffed with spice and nuts of chest—
Poor old Turkey; victim he
Of his gobbling vanity.
Gladsome day for young and old
Whether winds be soft or cold!

Day that gives a Nation pause
For its grateful "Deo Laus"
Day that brings us face to face
With the Fount of Love and Grace
It were blessing past compare
That we have a day so rare;
Day from others set apart
Given over to the Heart
To a realizing sense
Of the great beneficence
Of the Hand divine above
That hath ruled us but through love.

John Kendrick Bangs.

food, clothing and shelter. I mean to leave them equipped so that if they make a mistake and marry a brute instead of a man they can send him on his way. Do you see what that means? Fathers are doing it everywhere. Women are not going to be housekeepers nor dolls nor mistresses, but mates, and that means man must change. When women live with men because they want to and not because they have to, marriage will average very much better than it does now.

And men will be men, which many of them are not now, and women will be women, which—shame on men!—many of them are not permitted to be now. And it is all coming about naturally, and fathers are quite as much concerned as mothers to bring it about.—Erman J. Ridgway, Editor of Delineator.

INFECTED SCHOOL BOOKS

Crossing the Danger Line

The economy practised by the school boards in the distribution of free text books from one pupil to another and from family to family until an accumulation of all varieties of disease germs in a neighborhood has found a breeding ground in one filthy school book which is passed around until it is worn out, is an economy peculiar to education departments of provincial governments.

It is singular indeed that an education department should need to have its

he had done well. He was a new man and proud of the fact. He had been able to send home money enough to help them to secure their tickets. He had rented a house and gathered together a few bits of furniture, which would do for them to make a start.

He had all his plans for the brighter days. He would make up to his wife and children for all the neglect of the past. He saw his wife with the old-time smile on her face. He heard the ringing shouts of his children as they raced to meet him. How much had been lost; but what a lot might yet be theirs!

The days during the last two weeks had been long ones. He was heart hungry for the sight of loved faces.

The train was on time, fifteen minutes more of waiting, and then—At last the long line of coaches came gliding through the yard and came to a standstill at the platform. From car to car he hurried. At last there they were, and with a glad rush he snatched his baby from the arms of his eldest.

The mother, where was she? Left behind in the hospital at Quebec. She would follow in a few days.

Two weeks afterwards he stood in a cemetery by the banks of the St. Lawrence and saw the spent form lowered to its long rest.

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Victor



SEASONABLE RECIPES

Here are a few Thanksgiving recipes sent you in good time that they may serve at some one of your Thanksgiving day meals. The pumpkin pie recipes are from the foremost cooks in America.

Pumpkin Pie

Mrs. Farmer, of Boston cooking school fame, makes her pie in this way. One and one-half cups steamed and strained pumpkin, two-thirds cup brown sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon ginger, one-half teaspoon salt, two eggs, one and one-half cups milk, and one-half cup cream. Mix ingredients in order named and bake in one crust.

Marion Harland's recipe is this: Add beaten yolks of four eggs and one cup white sugar to two cups steamed and strained pumpkin. With this mix one quart milk, one teaspoon cinnamon, mace and nutmeg mixed, and the beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in steady oven.

Mrs. Rorer's pumpkin pie: Make pie crust, roll thin and line a deep pie dish. Take one pint stewed pumpkin, add a tablespoon melted butter, stir in two well-beaten eggs, one-half cup sugar, one-half teaspoon ground ginger, and one-half pint milk. Pour into crust and bake.

Mrs. Linda Hull Larned's recipe is simple but delicious. Take one and one-half cups stewed pumpkin (very dry), two cups milk, one beaten egg, and ginger. Line pie tin with pastry, fill with mixture and bake in slow oven until brown on top.

New Mint Sauce

To make a very appetizing sauce to serve with roast lamb, dissolve two tablespoons fine sugar in one tablespoon boiling water, and add three tablespoons finely-chopped mint. Set it away for half hour, then drop in drop by drop, one tablespoonful of the finest olive oil and a teacupful of the finest orange juice. This sauce should be made one hour before it is required for the table.

Sweet Potatoes, Southern Style

Season mashed, boiled sweet potatoes with butter, salt and pepper; moisten with rich milk and beat vigorously. Put in a buttered baking-dish, leaving a rough surface. Pour over this a syrup made by boiling two tablespoonfuls of molasses and one teaspoonful of butter three minutes. Bake until light brown.

Old-Fashioned Cranberry Sauce

Pick over and wash sufficient cranberries to make one quart, and cook them in two cupfuls of water until the berries begin to pop. Then stir in two cupfuls of sugar and let boil five or six minutes longer. If it is preferred to keep the cranberries unbroken bring two cupfuls each of sugar and water to boiling-point and add one quart of the berries. Let them stand, covered, on the back of the range for five minutes, then bring quickly to a boil and let them cook for five minutes after boiling begins.

Chicken-Pudding

Cut up a young chicken into good-sized pieces, put into a saucepan with enough water to cover, boil until tender. Season with salt, pepper and celery salt. Place the chicken in a well-buttered pudding-dish, add two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley, two hard-boiled eggs sliced, a teaspoonful of onion-juice and enough chicken-broth to moisten. Two eggs beaten light and mixed with one cupful of milk, pinch of salt, tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of baking-powder mixed with two cupfuls of sifted flour. Bake one hour.

Cranberry Pie

One and one half cupfuls of cranberries, one half cupful of water, three fourths of a cupful of sugar. Put ingredients in saucepan in order given and cook ten minutes; cool, and bake in one crust, with a rim and strips across the top.

French-Fried Potatoes

Wash and pare seven medium-sized potatoes, cut in halves lengthwise, then cut each half in quarters lengthwise, and soak one hour in cold water to cover. Take from the water and dry with clean towels. Have at hand a kettle of hot lard at the right temperature for cooking uncooked foods. Other-



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wise the potatoes will either absorb fat or become too brown before thoroughly cooked. This temperature is: When the fat begins to smoke drop in an inch cube of bread cut from the soft part of the loaf, and if in one minute the bread is a golden brown, the lard is at the right temperature for the frying of the potatoes. Put in one third

of the potatoes and keep in motion by using a skimmer until very delicately browned and cooked throughout. Remove with a skimmer to a pan lined with brown paper. Cook and drain remaining potatoes in the same way, then return all to the hot fat for a final browning and reheating. Drain again on brown paper and sprinkle with salt.



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Four Minute Cylinder Records, 50c.
Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records, most wonderful invention 65c. Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50, brand new.
Edison Fireside, with six genuine gold moulded two minute and six four minute records, \$33.10.
Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 20,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

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RE PATTERN SERVICE

It is very gratifying to find so many ladies who show their appreciation of our efforts to help them by using The Guide as the channel of their pattern supply.

This department is a costly one to The Guide, but if the management can see that the subscriber is benefitted it is felt that the expense is warranted by its usefulness.

Fireside is giving a good pattern service and the home seamstress can't do better than make her selection from this page.

The orders are sent in promptly every day and in the shortest possible time the patterns are hurried back to the various addresses.

It will be noticed that only patterns suitable for general country wear are published. Nothing ultra-fashionable or irrational in style is admitted to the page.

No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use the Fireside patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

FASHION HINTS

Silk poplins are again fashionable for the one-piece gowns and separate waists. This season, however, they show a jacquard pattern in the same tone as the fabric.

For skirt trimming nothing is better than wide folds of the same material or satin of the same color used in folds. These are untrimmed.



8797.—Semi-Fitted Coat for Misses or Small Women.

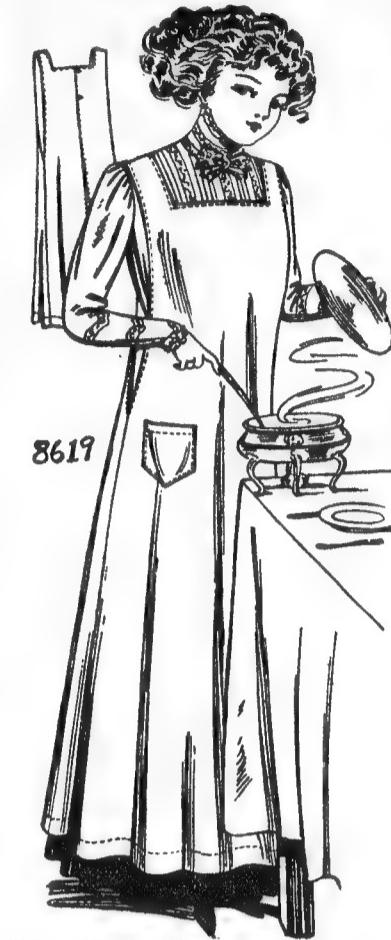
A Stylish Model, portraying some of the best features of the Season's Coat Styles.

The semi-fitted coat is very popular, and especially well adapted for home sewing, as the arrangement of the seams makes the slight fitting that is necessary an easy matter. The two-seam sleeves may be finished with or without cuffs. The sailor with its shaped revers over the open fronts depicts the latest idea in collar effects. Satin, caracul, serge, cheviot, broadcloth, or other coatings are all suitable for this model. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 14, 16 and 18 years. It requires 2 5-8 yards of 44 inch material for the 16 year size.

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

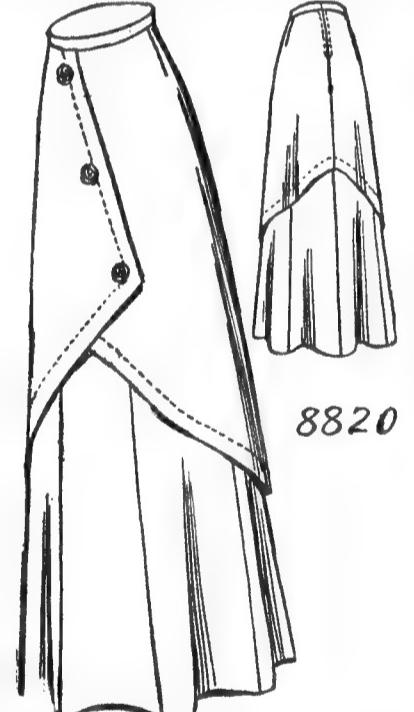
To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

Velvet flowers are coming out for the winter, splendid convolvuli in plain or mixed colorings to be worn on velvet hats.



8619

8619.—A Practical Kitchen Apron.
Every woman whether she has to do the work about the house or not will find use for a simple, practical work apron, such as the one here pictured. It slips on and off easily and is the simplest of garments to make. Besides it is infinitely attractive and becoming, with its long lines and square cut neck. The usual apron materials are suitable for reproduction, such as linen, gingham, Holland and percale. The medium size requires 3 3-8 yards of 36 inch material. Cut in sizes Small, Medium, Large.



8820.—Modish Skirt Model.

Ladies Seven Gore Skirt with or without Tunic. This well cut stylish model may be developed in broadcloth for dressy wear, or for more serviceable use in serge, cheviot or diagonal suiting and prunella. The foundation or skirt proper has seven gores, the one-piece tunic has the fronts crossed and is cut to form points at the lower edge. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches waist measure. It requires five yards of 44 inch material for the 24 inch size.

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

HOMESTEADS IN DEMAND

An Ottawa wire of Oct. 17 said:—The annual report of the interior department, covering the last fiscal year, gives some illuminative statistics of Western development. During the twelve months 41,568 settlers, representing 102,286 souls, took up free homesteads in the Prairie Provinces as compared with a total of 39,081 homestead entries, representing 93,852 souls, in 1908-09. Of the new settlers who took up homesteads last year 3,953 came from Ontario, 964 from Quebec, 188 from Nova Scotia, 130 from New Brunswick, 94 from Prince Edward Island and 182 from British Columbia. Canadians returned from United States numbered 753, Americans 12,813, English 5,459, Scotch 1,326, Irish 546, Germans 688, Austro-Hungarians 2,361, Swedes 818, Norwegians 843 and Russians 1,061.

In the list of American settlers every state and territory in the union is represented.

Since September 1, 1908, when provision was made for the granting of pre-emption and purchased homestead entries, and July 31, last, 40,844 pre-emptions and 2,926 purchased homesteads were recorded, which represents a prospective revenue of \$21,009,600, exclusive of the interest which will be accruing to the government during the time that entrants are earning the title to their holdings.

The gross cash revenue of the department during the year was \$4,709,014.42, which is an increase of \$1,480,109.46 as compared with the previous year.

The growing magnitude of the department's work is evidenced by the fact that correspondence handled during the year totalled 2,109,763 letters.

The steady rise in Western land values is shown by the fact that the average per acre realized on sales of railway and Hudson's Bay company lands was \$13.36 as compared with \$11.08 in 1908-9, and \$8.78 in 1907-8.

Of the 45,206 immigrants last year from European countries exclusive of Great Britain, 38 per cent made entries for homesteads in Western Canada and a large proportion of the remainder engaged with farmers or in domestic service.

TO TAX ELEVATOR

A Fort William wire of Oct. 14 said:—Charging that the G.T.P. elevator here, one of the largest in the world, does not

belong to and is not being operated by the G. T. P. railway, but a district firm, the city of Fort William will refuse to exempt the plant from taxation. Under the original agreement with the city, the G. T. P.'s terminals, including the elevator, were to be exempted for a period of 20 years. The city finds, according to the city assessor, that the elevator is G. T. P. property in name only. As the rate is 23 mills, the new ruling will mean \$23,000 a year in taxes to owners of the elevator.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT

An Ottawa wire of Oct. 14 said:—Increasing activity in railway development is evidenced by the large number of applications to parliament for legislation which will appear in to-day's Canada Gazette.

The C. P. R. wants authority to construct five branch lines in the northwest, from Conquest, Sask., to Asquith or Dunfermline, on the Phensant Hills branch; from Wilkie, Sask., southerly to the Moose Jaw branch; from Wilkie,

lower in condition than a year ago but nearly ten per cent. higher than in 1908. Buckwheat is about the same as last year and 12 per cent. better than in 1908, while mixed grains are better by five per cent. than last year and by 19.47 per cent over two years ago. Corn for husking compared for three years, 1910, 1909, and 1908, shows a percentage of 85.12, 86.77 and 82, and corn for fodder of 89.82, 87.18 and 82 for the respective years.

Potatoes Poorer

The condition of potatoes is 76.08 at the end of September compared with 90.37 last year, of turnips 82.09 to 83.84, and of sugar beets 88.13 to 71.02 while in 1908 their condition ranged from 68 to 74.

Alfalfa has a condition of 83.90 for the end of September and it exceeds 90 in the Maritime provinces and Ontario. In Quebec and the Northwest provinces it is not more than 70 per cent. and in British Columbia it is 88.83.

All field grains in the province last named exceed 82 per cent. in quality.

The estimate yield of rye this year of Canada is 1,634,000 bushels; of peas,

turns show a big increase in the Labor vote and indicate the election of 46 Laborites and 44 Liberals. There are 90 seats in the house.

BIG PRAIRIE FIRE

A Grenfell wire of Oct. 16 said:—A prairie fire started yesterday afternoon about five miles east of here on the north side of the track, and with a stiff breeze blowing it spread with great rapidity. A large number of farmers turned out to fight the fire, which lasted all night, and has been burning fiercely today. The loss to farmers will be heavy, especially in the matter of feed, as many stacks of hay were destroyed.

AUSTRALIAN CO-OPERATION

The men on the land in Australia are appreciating the benefits of co-operation and are extending the principle in directions at one time thought to be impracticable. Ninety per cent. of the butter raised is thus handled, while much of it is sold co-operatively. The great losses sustained this year through the slump in wheat have impressed farmers with the disadvantages of having all information in regard to markets and the prospects of supply and demand provided by the sellers and speculators. It is being recognized that through co-operation alone is it possible for farmers to receive reliable reports and forecasts from thoroughly independent sources. In many places, too, the farmers are establishing their own butcheries, bakeries and stores.—Breeders' Gazette.

The first game in the world's championship baseball series between Philadelphia and Chicago was won by the former, the score being four to one. The series is for the best four games out of seven.

It has been announced that the Alberta legislature would open Nov. 10. One of the first matters of business taken up will be the report on the Alberta Great Waterways railway.

Walter Wellman, famous for his unsuccessful attempt to reach the pole in a dirigible balloon, has started on a trip across the Atlantic in the same outfit.

Five men and three women were killed in a Mexican election riot.

Delegation for Ottawa

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has notified Mr. E. C. Drury, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, that he will be pleased to receive the delegation of Canadian farmers at any time it may suit their convenience, but suggested that the delegation come to Ottawa as early as possible and that Friday would be the most convenient day of the week for parliament to meet them. It is expected that the date set for the meeting at Ottawa will be December 9. A definite date will probably be announced in the next issue of THE GUIDE. It is the intention to hold a conference of the farmers from all the provinces in Ottawa the day before meeting parliament in order that full plans may be made for the presentation of the farmers' case. The Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to furnish a special train (or two if necessary) to Ottawa, with either Pullman or tourist sleepers. All delegates will be able to secure special excursion rates to the meeting at Ottawa.

south-westerly and southerly to the Moose Jaw branch; from Boissevain, Man., to Lauder, Man.; from the Crow's Nest branch along the Old Man river, about 55 miles.

An extension of time is asked by the C. P. R. for the construction of the following railways:

From Lanigan to Prince Albert.

From Wilkie northerly and westerly to the Lacombe branch.

From Outlook to the Lacombe branch.

From Estevan to Forward on the Weyburn branch.

From a point in townships 6, 7, 8, or 9, westerly to Lethbridge.

From Teulon to Marsh Point.

Authority is also asked by the C. P. R. to make the terminus of its Lauder branch at Weyburn and to increase its bonding power in respect to its Toronto-Sudbury branch.

The Manitoba and North-western railway desires an extension of time for the construction of the following lines:—From Yorkton to Prince Albert; from Russel to the northern or western boundary of Manitoba; from a point between Portage la Prairie and Arden to the northern or western boundary of Manitoba; from between Westbourne and Beautiful Plains to Lake Dauphin or Duck Mountains; from between Theodore and Isinger to township 32, range 18 or 19; from Bredenbury to Kamsack.

CROP CONDITIONS

The Ottawa census office publishes a bulletin on the condition of the crops in Canada at the end of September. The reports show lower averages of condition for the whole of Canada than those of a year ago, but the reduction applies chiefly to the Northwest provinces. In the Eastern provinces a high percentage is maintained for nearly all crops, and the quantity and quality are better than a year ago and still better than two years ago.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there is a drop of about twenty per cent. in quality of grain and roots, but threshing indicates that the yield will be larger for wheat, oats and barley than was promised at the end of August. For the whole of Canada the condition of rye at the end of September was 83.59 which is ten per cent. better than two years ago and 2.39 better than last year. Peas and beans are nearly eight per cent.

6,444,500 bushels; of beans, 1,089,600 bushels; of buckwheat, 7,302,000 bushels; of oats and mixed grains, 20,103,000 bushels; of flax, 4,314,000 bushels, and of corn for husking 17,682,000 bushels.

NEW FOOD STANDARDS

An Ottawa wire of Oct. 11 said:—The new food standards prepared during the past year by Anthony McGill, chief analyst of the inland revenue department, assisted by experts working under him, are now before the cabinet council and will probably be promulgated by an order-in-council this autumn.

The new standards so far prepared cover milk and its products, meat and meat products, and grain and grain products. After a month's advertisement the new standards will become law, and as a result of clearer and more adequate definition of food standards, the department will be in a much better position than heretofore to enforce the law respecting adulteration of foodstuffs and the sale of unwholesome or impure food products.

UNIQUE CONFERENCE CALLED

A London cable of Oct. 16 said:—One of the most remarkable congresses ever held in London will take place next year soon after the coronation. It will be a meeting of the east and west, and will be known as the "First universal races congress." It was originated as far back as 1906 by Dr. Felix Adler, professor of social ethics of Columbia University, and the responses to the appeal have been so numerous that up to the present more than fifty nations have intimated their intention of being represented.

There are thirty presidents of parliament, a dozen British governors, nearly the same number of prime ministers, 130 professors of international law, more than forty overseas bishops, and 120 members of the permanent court of arbitration of the second Hague conference. The general secretary is Mr. Spiller of Hampstead, who has gone to America to make fuller arrangements there.

SOUTH WALES VOTE

A Sydney, Australia, cable of Oct. 16 said:—Returns for the general election for the lower assembly for the province of New South Wales indicate the defeat of the Wade Liberal government by a majority of two. The re-

turns show a big increase in the Labor vote and indicate the election of 46 Laborites and 44 Liberals. There are 90 seats in the house.

Try Harness Life

on your harness and note how soft and pliable it makes the leather. It penetrates the driest leather and removes all hard spots, and renders the harness absolutely waterproof. Harness Life.

Preserves the Leather

It is made from secret process oils and contains no acids or other injurious ingredients.

Harness Life blackens the harness but not the hands.

Sample tin 25c at your dealer's or direct \$2 per gallon f.o.b. Winnipeg.

THE Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.

Chambers of Commerce - Winnipeg

Manufacturers of Cow Brand Stock Drips, Barn Spray, Vermin Death, Poultry Peace, Ointment-of-Tar, and a great number of Ranch Remedies.



There's No Excuse for Poor Farming

Our Correspondence Course of training in Scientific Farming methods is available to every Western Farmer in his own home. Our lessons are written by the leading authorities on Western Canada farming conditions. Every student gets individual instruction. The methods we teach will enable you to increase your yield 5 to 10 bushels per acre. Write for Prospectus to Dept. G.F.



Goes Like Sixty



A WARM RECEPTION

Always Awaits You in the



Sheep Lined Coat

Made in Duck, Corduroy, Frieze, Whipcord and Ettoff. NO SMALL PIECES used in lining and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

Special H.B.K. Patent Kantilever pockets—The only real strong pockets made.

Made especially for WINTER WEAR.

You are always on the inside looking out if you WEAR this KING of KOATS, which KILLS KOLD KLIMATES.

For Farmers, Teamsters, Laborers, Mechanics, and all other Outdoor Workers

A NEAT, COMFORTABLE and WARM coat to work in.

The quality of material and workmanship is indicated by this old reliable trade mark.



It stands for MORE WEAR, MORE COMFORT and MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEAVER.

Remember there is NO "Just as good" as the H. B. K. Brand.

For sale by leading dealers everywhere in Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

109

Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD

At the meetings of the Western Grain Standards board, held on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 13 and 14, in Winnipeg, the commercial grades of Nos. 4, 5 and 6 wheat, feed wheat and feed barley, were selected and estab-

lished, and samples made; which samples will govern grain inspectors in their grading of damaged grain. Samples of these standards so set will be sent to all the leading corn exchanges and officials interested in the grading of grain.

At the meeting held Thursday afternoon the following resolution was moved by D. W. McCuaig and J. W. Scallion:

"Resolved that this board strongly urge the Dominion government to take over and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur as a measure necessary to secure the success and reliability of the system of handling western grain in transit from the producers to the consumers in the east and foreign markets. And that copies of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the minister of trade and commerce."

W. A. Black, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Co., raised a point of order upon the presentation of this resolution. The chairman, G. R. Crowe, ruled the resolution out of order. After a good deal of discussion the chairman rescinded his ruling on Friday and the following was moved by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell and John McQueen:

"That this board desires to draw the attention of the federal government to the question of the advisability of acquiring and operating the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur and elsewhere in Canada, including the eastern transfer elevators, with a view to ensuring and maintaining the admitted high standard of our grain in all markets, and as inspected at Winnipeg."

On a vote being taken the amendment was carried by a vote of 17 to 2.

A resolution regretting the resignation of David Horn, chief grain inspector of Canada, was moved by Hon. W. R. Motherwell and Geo. McCulloch.

Under the provisions of the inspection act the board authorized the members resident in Winnipeg, if occasion should require it, to choose any additional commercial standard samples in order to meet climatic conditions following this present time. The meeting then adjourned.

DARIUS GREEN AND HIS FLYING MACHINE

Continued from Page 26

As a demon is hurled by an angel's spear,
Heels over head, and head over heels,
Dizzily down the abyss he wheels,—
So fell Darius. Upon his crown,
In the midst of the barnyard, he came down
In a wonderful whirl of tangled strings,
Broken brasses and broken springs,
Broken tail and broken wings,
Shooting-stars and various things,—
Barnyard litter of straw and chaff,
And much that wasn't so sweet by half.
Away with a bellow fled the calf,
And what was that? Did the gosling laugh?

"T is a merry roar
From the old barn-door.
And he hears the voice of Jotham crying,
"Say, D'rius! how de yeou like flying?"

Slowly, ruefully, where he lay,
Darius just turned and looked that way,
As he stanch'd his sorrowful nose with his cuff.
"Wal, I like flyin' well enough,"
He said; "but the ain't sich a thunderin' sight
O' fun in 't when ye come to light."

MORAL
I just have room for the moral here;
And this is the moral,—Stick to your sphere.
Or if you insist, as you have the right,
On spreading your wings for a loftier flight,
The moral is,—Take care how you light.

BIG SHIPMENT OF "PATERSONS"

The Walker Motor Company, whose headquarters are at the corner of Isabel and Pacific, Winnipeg, received

Grain Growers *SHIP your Grain direct to Fort William or Port Arthur for Best results. ¶ Note on shipping bills "ADVISE S. SPINK, WINNIPEG," the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, and we will watch grading of your cars and endeavor to realize best possible price for same.*

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

206 Grain Exchange - - - Winnipeg

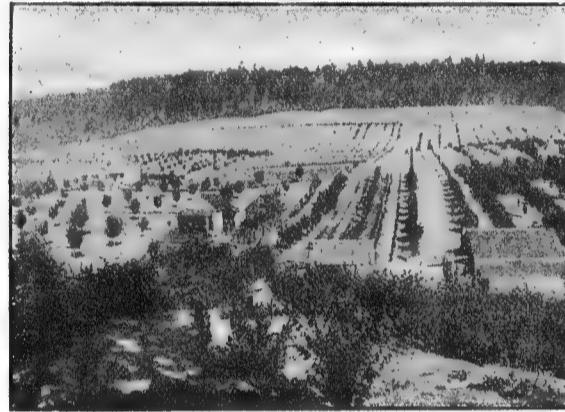
British Columbia Fruit Farms

70 Fruit Farms—The Choicest Land In the Famous Okanagan

Offered for Immediate Sale

Carlin Orchards

Some of the most fertile and advantageously situated fruit land in British Columbia is located on either side of the Shuswap and Okanagan Branch of the C. P. R. and on the Shuswap River.



The owners, a company formed for the purpose of colonizing various districts in British Columbia, and owners of many thousand acres, are determined to settle this district at once, and we are instructed to sell 1500 ACRES OF CARLIN ORCHARDS IN 10 AND 20 ACRE BLOCKS.

\$100.00 to \$125.00 Per Acre

\$145 for CLEARED LAND, EXCEPTIONALLY EASY TERMS OF $\frac{1}{4}$ CASH. BALANCE 1, 2 & 3 YEARS.

We have made a personal study of CARLIN ORCHARDS, and know it is the best value ever offered in the FAMOUS RICH OKANAGAN VALLEY, which means the BEST IN B. C.

An opportunity for the man of small capital who would own a fruit farm and be independent. THE OKANAGAN VALLEY IS TO-DAY MAKING HUNDREDS OF MEN INDEPENDENT. Write us for illustrated information carefully compiled from Government Reports and personal study.

ROGERS, BLACK & McALPINE, 524 Pender Street W., VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company

Has enabled the Farmer to get a Higher Price for his Grain.

It's the Company to Support

the first big shipment of Paterson cars last week. The shipment comprised 24 cars of the four and five seated passenger touring car type, and are likely to prove a popular car on the market during the coming season. A special model finished in a light color with special trimmings was particularly noticeable on account of its extremely pretty lines, and at the price at which it will sell should command the attention of anyone contemplating the purchase of a car.

The inlet and exhaust valves are both set on the same side of the motor at the left hand, the magneto and water return pipes being on the right hand. The cooling system is amply sufficient to take care of the engine under any conditions of work, and the general assembly has been studied with a view to making all parts readily accessible.

The car is built by the Paterson Motor Company of Flint, Michigan,

who have been in business there for the past 41 years in the carriage business, and added the line of automobiles three years ago.

Will Handle Maxwell

In addition to the Paterson car, the Walker Motor Company will handle the Maxwell line, which has such a wonderful reputation for reliability on account of the 10,000 mile non-stop run which was made from March 18 to April 12, 1909. During the whole of this period the engine was never stopped, and the cost per mile reckoned from actual figures taken by the observers in charge of the car during the test only figured out at 2½ cents per mile, this figure covering everything used on the car during the run and also allowing for tire repairs.

During the time the engine was working it turned no less than 24,002,250 times, and for the first 4,029 miles no water was put in the radiator.

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, Oct. 17, 1910)

Wheat.—During the past week wheat prices have ruled steady, having fluctuated but a few cents. The demand has been rather slow, however, with rather more wheat pressing on the market than the market seems to be able to absorb. We stated in our last letter that we thought the market had a declining tendency, and this has been the case during the week past; and as far as we can see we do not expect to have much advance in the market as long as our receipts continue as heavy as they have been lately. Prices for the lower grades of grain have declined more than the higher. This is because our grain this year is not grading as high as formerly, giving us more of the lower grades which have to be sold, and which, as we have previously stated, have to be sold in competition with the lower grades of almost all other exporting countries. We think, however, that when the importing countries receive quantities of our lower grades of grain that they will recognize their good qualities and probably be keener after our low grade grain than they would be after the lower grades of other importing countries. If this should be the case, then we may see better prices for our lower grade grain, while our higher grade grain may not advance much, if any.

Shipments from the farmers have been exceedingly heavy the past week, being the largest they have been on this crop. However, we do not look for these shipments to continue as heavy the week coming, as we think probably the bulk of shipments direct from the threshing machine have been made. Farmers are all busy in the fields plowing, and this should give us a little easing off of their shipments; and as soon as shipments from the farmers commence easing up, there is no doubt our stocks at terminals would not increase so fast. This being the case, markets might have a tendency to advance, but we are of the opinion that while farmers are rushing their grain on the market, buyers will take advantage of this to buy as cheaply as they possibly can.

The demand for export is very poor indeed, only small quantities being worked from day to day. The ocean freights as well as lake freights are likely to advance, and this will probably bring prices lower, as when freights advance unless exporting countries advance their prices, our prices naturally have to come down to meet the advance in freights in order to do an export business. We think it a good plan to take advantage of all good strong spots on the market to make sales.

Oats prices have been fairly steady, but the demand has been very slow, and it does not seem to us with the quantity of oats the farmers are shipping, that we can have much advance in price. However, they are now getting down pretty cheap, and if we get a good export demand for them they are certainly worth the money they are being quoted at. Farmers are shipping very freely, however, from country points, and are pressing for sale, and there not being any export demand, prices naturally go down.

Barley is, in our opinion, low enough in price—in fact we are looking for much higher prices in barley before the end of the season. Not very much barley being shipped, and the crop being light, there will not be much of it shipped out this year.

Flax is doing the usual tumbling around, but for this grain prices have held very steady during the past week. We do not look for much change in price in the near future.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(BY PROCTOR & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 4.)

The market during the week since we last wrote you has been on the whole a steady one, though business has been by no means active. During the closing days of last week Continental markets showed rather a tired feeling, due no doubt to the continuance of heavy arrivals, but yesterday these markets showed rather firmer tone all round. U. K. millers still seemed disinclined to anticipate their future needs to any extent, despite the fact that during the past 16 weeks when total shipments have been on a large scale, the U. K.'s share has been only 466,000 qrs., against 850,000 for the rest of the world, while of the shipments published this week the U. K. only gets about one-quarter of the whole, 459,000 out of a total of 1,819,000 qrs. The fact that continental markets have not so far broken under this heavy weight of shipments and arrivals would seem to indicate that their needs must be very large this year, and that they are not indisposed to lay in, as usual, fair supplies for the coming winter.

France has not been doing much in the buying direction lately, but it seems pretty certain that she has still to contract for some 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 qrs. of foreign, though probably the process will be a gradual one. The one menacing feature at present is the temper of the American markets, more particularly those of the U. S. A. Stocks apparently are accumulating with you in face of a slack domestic demand and the absence of any export relief. Should America really desire the latter on any large scale, she will probably find it is a difficult juncture to obtain any considerable outlet, for at present it looks as if weakness with you would be followed by weakness here. Apart from this possible depressing influence, we are inclined to look for a period of minor fluctuations pending the further progress of the Argentine crop, a crop which this year will have more than usual influence in settling the future level of prices. At the moment all seems to be going well, but from the third week in this month to the first week in December, that crop has to pass through its usual critical period, and the first sign of

serious damage from any cause would probably be the signal for a stiff advance in prices here. In Australia all seems to go well, but that country is not attempting to do business on any serious scale in new crops yet. India also despite her surplus is by no means a pressing seller. We are probably now arriving at a time when Russian and Danubian shipments will show a marked falling off, seeing that for the past couple of weeks there has been decidedly less inclination to sell on the part of both these countries.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

(CORN TRADE NEWS, OCTOBER 4TH, 1910.)

Wheat cargoes are inactive but steady.
Off coast cargoes—38/- (approx. \$1.14) asked for Australian.

Pacific Coast Cargoes.—37/9 (approx. \$1.13 1/2) asked for a sailer, White Walla Oct.-Nov. 37/- (approx.

\$1.14) for 14,000 qrs. Red Walla, Oct.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—New South Wales afloat offers at 38/3 (approx. \$1.14). Parcels to Liverpool 36/4 (approx. \$1.09) asked for Sept.-Oct.

Russian wheat cargoes are steady, sellers ask 3d. advance. Azoff-Black Sea, Sept.-Oct. offers at 20-38 (approx. \$.89 1/2 to 1.14). Danubian quiet. A steamer afloat offers at 36/- (approx. \$1.08).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—A steamer of Barusso, Feb.-Mar. is offered at 34/6 (approx. \$1.03 1/2). Parcels to Liverpool: 34/7 (approx. \$1.03 1/2) wanted for Rosafe, Jan.-Feb.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are dull at 1 1/2 d. to 4d. decline. Parcels to London are steady but quiet.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.)	Oct.-Nov.	36/7 approx. \$1.09
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Oct.-Nov.	35/15 " 1.05
No. 3 Nor. Man.	Oct.-Nov.	34/15 " 1.02
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.)	Afloat	37/5 "
No. 2 Nor. Man.	"	35/0 "
No. 3 Nor. Man.	" Oct.-Nov.	34/9 "
No. 4 Man.	" Oct.-Nov.	33/- "

Indian Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are steady, but quiet at unchanged prices.
Choice White Kurrachee Afloat 7/3 approx. \$1.04 3-5

Red Kurrachee Sept.-Oct. 7/15 " x \$1.02 3-5

Indian parcels to London are steady, about unchanged.

Choice White Kurrachee Afloat 36/9 approx. \$1.10

No. 2 Club Calcutta Afloat 36/6 " 1.09

Soft Red Calcutta Sept.-Oct. 36/- " 1.08

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

5,400 tons Bartella-Husso B-L 18/3 on cable order 33/3 approx. \$.99

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

3,000 tons Danubian, Nov.-Dec. shipment 34/7 approx. \$1.03

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

3,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Oct.-Nov. 34/3 approx. \$1.06

3,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Oct.-Nov. 34/3 " 1.02

2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Jan. 34/3 approx. \$1.02

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Oct.-Nov. 35/6 approx. \$1.08

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. By 15th Oct. 35/9 approx. \$1.07

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat 37/3 approx. \$1.11

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. By Oct. 15th 36/9 approx. \$1.10

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH PRICES

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

OCTOBER 14.

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Australian	7/11 approx. \$1.14		
No. 1 Nor. Man. 8/2	1.17 3-5		
No. 2 Nor. Man. 7/11	1.14 3-5		
No. 3 Nor. Man. 7/10	1.13 2-5		
No. 4 Man. 7/6	1.08		
No. 2 Hard Winter 7/6	1.08 3-5		
No. 2 Red Winter new 7/6	1.08		
White Chilian 7/2	1.03 1-5		
Choice Chilian 7/6	1.08		
Ch. Wh. Karachi, cleaned terms, new crop 7/3	1.04 3-5		
Plate 7/4	1.06 1-5		
Russian 8/3	1.18 4-5		
Danubian 7/-	1.00 4-5		

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for Nov., Dec. and May delivery:

Wheat— Nov. Dec. May

Oct. 12 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2

Oct. 13 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2

Oct. 14 95 1/2 95 1/2 95 1/2

Oct. 15 95 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2

Oct. 17 95 1/2 93 1/2 98 1/2

Oct. 18 94 1/2 93 1/2 98 1/2

Oats— 33 37 37

Oct. 12 33 37 37

Oct. 13 32 36 36

Oct. 14 32 36 36

Oct. 15 33 37 37

Oct. 17 33 37 37

Oct. 18 31 1/2 32 1/2 36 1/2

Flax— 243 244 244

Oct. 12 243 244 244

Oct. 13 244 244 244

Oct. 14 244 244 244

Oct. 15 241 240 240

Oct. 17 240 243 243

Oct. 18 243 243 243

Total visible ... 9,544,934 7,885,649 753,527

Last week ... 9,077,333 7,529,227 748,951

Last year ... 10,350,000 2,100,787 700,889

COMPARATIVE VISIBLE

This Week 1909

Wheat 37,575,000 25,070,000

Corn 3,976,000 3,492,000

Oats 17,386,000 13,380,000

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total world's shipments 13,792,000, against 15,104,000 last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

Today Year Ago

Russia 5,248,000 6,712,000

Danube 3,040,000 3,320,000

America 3,325,000 3,030,000

Argentine 784,000 344,000

Australia 592,000 224,000

India 560,000 256,000

All others 184,000 168,000

ON PASSAGE

On passage—Wheat, 40,072,000; decrease,

152,000. Corn, 22,457,000; decrease, 1,174,000.

decrease,

1,174,000.

SHIP YOUR

Strictly Fresh Eggs

AND

Live Poultry

Winnipeg Live Stock

There was a large run of stock at the yards last week but figures are not available in time for publication. The total arrivals of both cattle and hogs were above the previous week.

Cattle

The receipts of sales stock were lighter than is usual at this time of the year but the run of exporters was exceptionally heavy and brought the total figures up. Too many of the arrivals were common stuff and sold at lower prices. Prices for top notch butchers were strong at the same quotations as last week. These well finished cattle were in the best of demand but thinner stuff had a very poor outlet. This has been the case all fall and yet the market is constantly flooded with a very indifferent quality. There is nothing that will keep cattle prices down as will a constant supply of these poor animals that can be purchased at the packer's own price. The chances are that the shippers of these poor animals are losing money on every shipment while if they were held back and allowed to put on a decent amount of flesh they would bring a good return.

Prices strengthened on the best quality feeding stock and the top was a good ten cents higher than the previous week. These animals are in good demand by the eastern trade who have not been able to get anything like the number they require at any time this fall. Either there are very few feeders in the West or Western farmers are going to do a whole lot of feeding on their own account this winter. There is no doubt if the latter is the case that the results will be exceedingly satisfactory all round. Eastern farmers can feed Western animals with Western feed and make a good profit on them and when the prices that were current here for winter fed cattle last spring are considered, it is easily seen that the Western farmer could make even better profits than his Eastern brothers. However, with best feeders selling to within fifteen cents of the best butchers the market is about as good as one could expect, for the man who has feeders he wants to dispose of.

Easterners are also taking a lot of butchers and this trade is carrying off the surplus arrivals. This trade has contributed much to the activity and strength of the market all fall and there is no doubt that if stockyard facilities here were what they ought to be there would be more of this competition. But Eastern buyers cannot be blamed for holding off from purchases when they have no idea of when they will be able to get their shipments fed, watered and loaded. Receipts of calves were light and the quality common. Prices were steady.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers.....	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Fair to good shipping and export steers	4.50 " 4.75
Best butcher steers	4.45 " 4.80
Fair to good steers and heifers.....	3.85 " 4.50
Common steers and heifers'	3.10 " 3.45
Best fat cows	3.75 " 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.25 " 3.50
Common cows	2.00 " 3.00
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.50
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up.....	4.25 " 4.60
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.....	3.75 " 4.25
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs. ..	3.50 " 4.00
Light stockers.....	3.00 " 3.50
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.75 " 4.00

Hogs

Hog receipts were more liberal than during most previous weeks but the market had no trouble in handling all that arrived without a lowering of prices. The market looks strong at present quotations and should be able to take care of shipments unless they show too great an increase. One thing looks certain, that hog values are not going to show any great reduction for some time to come and judicious marketing should hold the market well up.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs.....	\$9.00
Heavy sows.....	\$7.25 to 8.25
Stags.....	5.75 " 6.75

Sheep and Lambs

Demand for sheep and lambs continues light and prices show no betterment.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Choice lambs	6.50 " 6.75

Country Produce WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Butter receipts are not very heavy and that coming is not of very good quality in spite of the favorable weather of the past couple of weeks. There is practically no western butter coming that would grade fancy or Number 1, most of the shipments being from districts composed almost entirely of foreign settlers whose produce is generally common. Dealers are supplying practically all demands for good stock with Ontario butter. The market in the East is reported easier, prices being too high for export and the local demand not being sufficient to take care of this season's exceptionally large make. Prices here are a trifle better for the best grades, but easier for the lower ones. Wholesalers quote the following prices:

Fancy dairy	23c
No. 1 dairy	22c
Good round lots without culs or mold	20c
No. 2	19c
No. 3	17c

Eggs

New laid eggs are a scarce article at present, and dealers are offering up to 28 cents per dozen for them. The majority of the shipments are of held stock and are showing a great shrink, in many shipments running as high as four and five dozen to the case. There is a chance here for a little object lesson. There has been no time this year that strictly new laid eggs would not sell for twenty cents per dozen. At this price the returns on a thirty dozen case would be \$6.00 and no trouble in storing the stock. The stock held until this date for shipment at a shrink of, say, four dozen per case, would bring not over twenty-three cents per dozen after deducting the shrink. This would make the returns on a case \$5.98. Thus the farmer who held his eggs not only had the trouble of storing them but actually sold them for less money than they could have gotten in the first place. We realize that most of the holding is done by country merchants, but there are numbers of farmers who also do it. It is hard to pick a time when it is not more profitable to ship new laid eggs than to hold them.

Hay

Shipments of prairie hay have been heavy during the past week, but prices are steady. Dealers state that the market is rather easy at these quotations. Prices quoted per ton on track, Winnipeg, are:

No. 1 Timothy	\$16.00
No. 2 Timothy	15.00
No. 3 Timothy	14.00
No. 1 Prairie	10.00
No. 2 Prairie	9.00
No. 3 Prairie	7.50

Potatoes

Prices for tubers are steady with last week at fifty cents per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Shipments are fairly heavy, but no more are coming than are needed to supply the demand. The quality of the shipments is very good and undersized spuds are few and far between.

Live Poultry

Prices quoted for live poultry are easier for everything except turkeys, which are up a cent. The abattoirs quote the following prices:

Spring chicken, per pound	12½c
Fowl, per pound	9c
Old roosters, per pound	6c
Turkeys, per pound	16c
Geese, per pound	10c
Ducks, per pound	12c

EDMONTON LIVE STOCK

(By Special Wire)

Butcher steers	\$3.00 to \$4.00
Cows and heifers	2.50 to 3.25
Bulls	2.00 to 2.50
Calves	3.50 to 4.50
Hogs	6.50 to 7.75
Sheep	5.00 to 5.50
Lambs	5.50 to 6.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 17)

Cattle receipts, 42,000; weak; beeves, \$4.65 to \$7.80; Texas steers, \$3.40 to \$5.70; western steers, \$4.15 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.40; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.00.

Hogs receipts, 31,000; market 5 to 10c higher than early; light, \$8.75 to \$9.35; mixed, \$8.35 to \$9.30; heavy, \$8.10 to \$9.05; rough, \$8.10 to \$8.35; good to choice heavy, \$8.35 to \$9.05; pigs, \$8.25 to \$9.00; bulk of sales, \$8.40 to \$9.00.

Sheep receipts, 75,000; weak; native, \$2.30 to \$4.30; western, \$2.75 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$4.30 to \$5.40; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$7.00; western, \$4.75 to \$6.85.

CHICAGO WHEAT

(Oct. 17)

Rains in Argentina and an unexpected large increase of visible supply in the United States and Canada gave a long downward swing to the market today. With the exception of a brief period at the opening the weakness of wheat was continuous. There was a steady absorption of offerings on the way down, but the demand was in a large part to take profits on sales made higher up. News of rain in Argentina came as a severe disappointment to the bulls and was followed by the announcement that Nebraska wheat at low prices had been diverted from Minneapolis to this city and St. Louis.

The big increase in the visible was next, 3,264,000 bushels, and formed a sharp contrast with the decrease of 658,000 a week ago. Throughout the day there was little or no comfort to promoters of higher prices, barring a falling off in world's shipments. Russia and the Danube alone sent forward 3,600,000 less than the preceding week, but a selling fever had set in here that suffered no interruption. The last sales were at nearly the lowest. Corn closed at the lowest point in four years. Fine weather made short sellers bold and discouraged the owners. The cash market was weak.

Oats "went into the twenties" today, that is, sold at less than 30c a bushel, a level which has not been seen before in this market in many years. Selling for country account was the immediate reason.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

(Oct. 17)

Although cables were moderately firm and world's cables less bearish than anticipated, there was no snap to the market. A steady opening caused momentary steadiness, but the tone was heavy, and selling pressure, while not of much volume, was persistent.

The decline finally reached a new low level on the down turn, and it cannot be said the pit showed any encouraging rallying power. A liberal increase in the domestic visible, exceeding general expectations, occasioned some liquidation, but the bulls still appear to be holding on to the wheat grimly. It is thought, however, that they are selling the cash wheat to protect long holdings, although primary receipts of wheat were moderate compared with a year ago.

The movement to the local market, however, was large. The cash demand was inclined to be slow. Most of the demand came from the elevator interests. The millers, with one or two exceptions, were out of the market. Flour sales were moderate.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 17)

Liverpool—John Rogers & Co. state today that demand was small in the Birkenhead market, and as a result trade was slow, but owing to supplies

being short, prices were well maintained, and Saturday's quotations were unaltered.

States steers, 13½ to 14 cents.

Canadians, 12½ to 13½ cents.

Ranchers, 11½ to 12½ cents per pound.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 15, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY RECEIVED 1,099 CARS OF GRAIN.

These totalled 1,200,000 bushels.

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

(By McMillan Fur & Wool Co.)

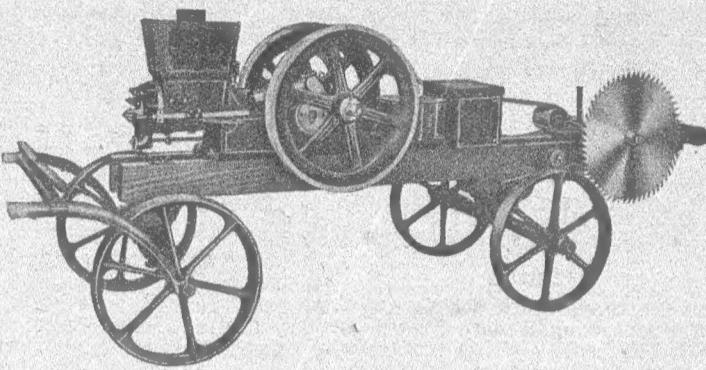
Green salted hides, unbranded	8c to 9c
Green salted hides, branded	7½c
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen	7½c
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs.	10c to 12c
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs.	8½c to 9½c
Dry flint butcher hides	15c
Dry rough and fallen hides	9c
Tallow	4½c to 5½c
Seneca root	35c to 35½c
Wool	8c to 10c

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Oct. 14 was 7,929,931 as against 7,170,975 last week, and 7,142,434 last year. The total shipments for the week were 3,641,840, last year 3,090,232. Amount of each grade was:

No. 1 Hard	23,181	131,466

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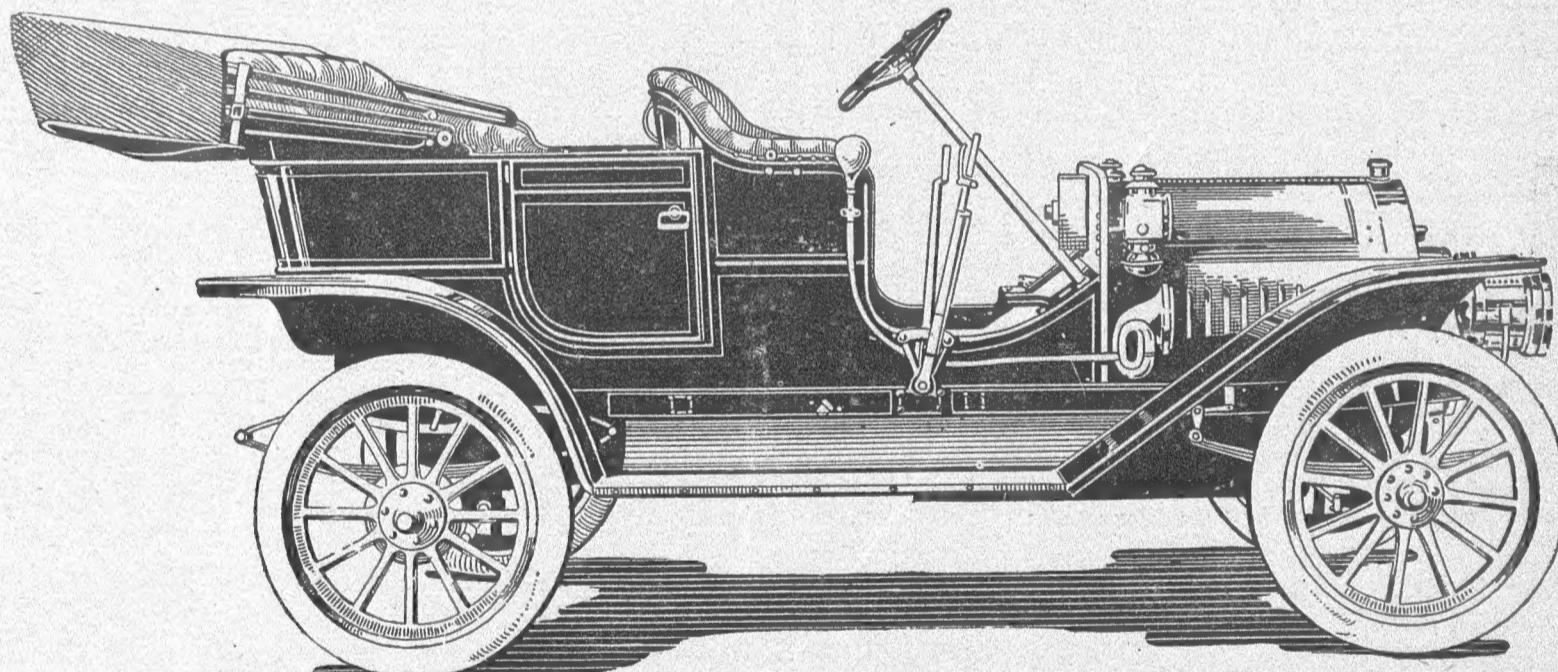
Read**This****YOU WILL BE GLAD YOU DID**

IN the "Chore Boy" and "Hired Man" Engines we offered you the greatest value ever offered the Canadian Farmer. You appreciated it. We appreciated your response. In the next week's issue of this paper we will announce our pacemaker prices on the

Canadian Boy Gasoline Engine

and tell you how we can do it—from Factory to Farm basis. Quality, none better. Prices that will be a revelation to you. Catalog with full description sent free for your address. Sizes from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 horse-power, on wood skids, portable or stationary, 10 different styles. SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and POWERFUL.

C. S. JUDSON CO. 288 PRINCESS STREET **WINNIPEG, Man.**

**THE PATERSON "30"**

WE have recently been appointed sole selling agents in Western Canada for the celebrated Paterson automobile manufactured by the Paterson Co. of Flint, Mich., for forty-one years manufacturers of carriages. In order to introduce this splendid car among the farmers of the West we are offering a limited number of these cars at prices almost as low as those which prevail in the United States.

Take your choice of a four or five passenger car, thirty horse power Northway engine (used in several of

the highest priced cars) fully equipped with magneto, gas lamps, etc., for

\$1,550.00 F.O.B. Winnipeg

Top and wind shield extra.

Act quickly if you want to secure a car as the supply at this figure is limited.

If you are coming to the city phone Main 1692 from the depot and we will be pleased to run you up to our garage and demonstrate what the Paterson "30" will do.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

The Walker Motor Co., 229 Isabel Street, **Winnipeg, Man.**

October 19th, 1910

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LEAVE us send you the detailed and specific information about the organization and operation of a Telephone System in your own community. You know the advantages of the Farm Telephone and there is no need of our going into that part of it. What you want to know now is—"How can I get the thing going?"

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No. 1317 Type Telephone Set, specially designed for Rural Telephone work by the most expert telephone engineers on this continent. This set is the acme of telephone construction. Just ask us to send Bulletin No. 1090. It is free.

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dreds of other co-operative farmer's telephone companies doing business in Canada to-day. Remember, it doesn't cost you a single cent to acquire this information—we are ready to send it to you free for the asking. Write for it now while you are thinking about it.

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